ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,138—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steami Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Augt.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5020	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.	
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vis* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August, AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BOARD SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste also St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 6th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 11th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA." 1,192 tons, on the 14th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 9th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.
SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

WANTED.
NOTICE.
WANTED, for the DELHI CLOTH and GENERAL MILLS Co., Ld., Delhi, a Thoroughly Practical and Steady SPINNING and CARDING MASTER. Must be a practical mule Man. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating terms and particulars, should be made to the SECRETARY of the Company.

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MICROSCOPICAL,
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Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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DUMB BELLS.
COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LIVER
HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,
And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of
KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS.
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
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SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.
SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Six for Rs. 27.
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For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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Six for Rs. 27.
SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.
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Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Unshrinkable Flannel.
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SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.
THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.
8-day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
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Do. extra long case ..... " 55
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The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
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Do. do. do. ..... " 110
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LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
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Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95
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American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
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In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... " 75
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.
Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS :—
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
COMPOSED of the Reconstructive Tonic Stumulants, the Hypophosphite of Iron, Strychnine, Quinine, Magnesia and Lime, is the most reliable Preparation, and found Superior to any other Preparations now sold. Rs. 2 per Bottle.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
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AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.
CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
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ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Ames Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a DEPUTY INSPECTOR (European), for the Quetta Cantonment Police. Salary Rs. 90 per Mensem, with Quarters and Uniform. Service non-pensionable. Preference will be given to an old Soldier, who must understand the Vernacular Language, and be well up in Police work. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Beluchistan.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that no Written Contracts made on behalf of his Firm will be Valid or Binding unless the Form bears the Firm's Serial Number, the Firm's Impressed Seal, which has been Registered, and the Authorised Signature of the Firm.
The Contracts made in July for New Crops Deliveries have not yet been Signed. They will all be Signed, Sealed and Numbered, and Issued after This Date.
SHEODIAL LACHMINARAYAN.
Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, 7th August, 1894.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on MONDAY, the 13th Day of August, 1894, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1893.
2. To confirm the appointment of Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1894.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th August, 1894, to 20th August, 1894, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI IYAH & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now supply
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made no Advance on the Prices in our
1893–94 CATALOGUE
(free on application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.
VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 1-8 ; 2-8 ; 3-8 ; 5-0 ; and 5-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0 ; 3-3 ; 4-8 ; 5-8 ; and 10-0.
All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.
Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.
TRY :—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety. Solid, rich nutty flavor, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet, Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomato, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.
To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and read
PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS, in which you will find everything to aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.
The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains fullest information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.
Cloth boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few copies left), Rs. 3-8.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
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A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India,
At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY
At Rs. 56 per dozen.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.
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AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON !
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18 ; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22 ; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable ; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Karaanj.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-Class, Comfortable and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a Separate Sitting Room, Terms Moderate.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Haircets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year. Including Postage.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tasso W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crisp, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; Postage Annas 4.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases ; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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NOTICES.

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For Shares apply to
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Managing Agents,
Cawnpore.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To read the letter addressed to Shareholders by Messrs. A. John and Co., on the subject of issuing new Debentures at 6 per cent. in place of the Old ones at 8 per cent., and to decide thereon.
3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To fix the Chairman's remuneration.
A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 27th July, 1894.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 220, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th Day of August, 1894, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statement of Accounts, made up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at 3-30 P. M., or immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting is over.
To consider the proposal of reducing the Transfer Fee to Annas Four per Share, and if approved of, to pass a Resolution to substitute the words "annas four per Share" or such other words as may be decided upon in place of words "One Rupee per Share" in line 2 and 3 of clause 31 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
NOTICE is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 25th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
આશર વીરજની કું૦,
i. e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1894. Agents.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.
The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.
The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.
The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.
Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.
Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.
The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.
By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.
CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS :
All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1766, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Cursetji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakarwalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. —, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner
ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.
TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immovesable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS :
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of he Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West patly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Sooltana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustumjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabloy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (93) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, No. 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
R. REEVE,
Hony. Secretary.
26th July, 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.
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Best Brands of Wines.
Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.
G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.
By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

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Try them ! Do not suffer unnecessarily !!!
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A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Akbar left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-morrow, the 9th instant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the Rangers and Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Clubs, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, and China, per extra s. s. Arroyo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day. Only articles specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

FIRE.—At 8 p.m., on Monday, a mosquito curtain and two dhoturs, which were on a bed, in the house of Jairam Nursey, at Moogbat Road, caught fire from a kerosine oil lamp, which was then hanging close by. The flames were at once extinguished by the servants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s Melbourne, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July in this dispensary was 4,055 ; daily average, 131 ; total of new admissions, 1,844 ; number of children vaccinated, 87 ; new admissions—Parsees 1,061, Hindus 640, and other castes 143.

THE NAGPUNCHMEE FAIR.—This fair, which was not held last year on account of the riots, began on Monday morning, and was concluded at 11-30 p.m., on the same day. The carriage traffic and the Hindu visitors, according to report, made by Superintendent Crummey, were very much less than usual. A number of criminal offences such as petty thefts, pick-pockets, &c., used to occur in former years, but none of them were reported on Monday. The crowds were very orderly.

GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.—At the instance of Inspector Hurst, Namdia Pandoo and twelve others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at Naigaum Road, and the rest together with the first with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Monday night. All the accused who were arrested in the act of gambling, were convicted, the keeper being fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Mombadevi, on the body of Bapoolal Amooluck, aged six years, the son of a goldsmith, residing at Mombadavi Tank Road. On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, deceased left home to go to school, at Kalbadevi Road. In the afternoon, while returning home, the boy, with some other lads, went into the Mombadevi Tank to bathe, and while doing so, went beyond his depth and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—On Monday afternoon, the body of a Hindu labourer, named Gunnaji Jivaji, aged forty-five years, residing at Oomercady, was found floating on the surface of the water, in the Babula Tank. On inquiries made by the police it was ascertained that the deceased had a quarrel with his wife on the previous evening, and had been drinking liquor heavily when he was last seen. The body was subsequently conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

REMARKABLE MODE OF RECOVERING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Mr. F. Fernandez, a steward in the Yacht Club, reported, on the 4th instant, the theft of a pair of gold ear-rings and a gold neck chain, of the collective value of Rs. 230, belonging to his wife from his house, at Carnac Road. Owing to the number of servants and boarders in the place, it was found impossible to fix the guilt upon any particular person, but the threat held out by the police that the establishment would be visited by them next day had the desired effect, for the stolen ornaments, taken from the complainant's wife's box, were found in complainant's own coat pocket, having evidently been placed there by the delinquent.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A CART-DRIVER.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, on the body of Kassia Dewji, a cart-driver, aged twenty-five years, residing in a hut at the above locality. At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a bad stench emanated from the hut of the deceased, and on going in, the body of Kassia Dewji was found lying in an advanced state of decomposition. He was last seen alive on Saturday, when he stated that he intended to go to his native country. From the evidence, recorded by the coroner, it appeared that deceased had some quarrel with a man, named Mooktia, who assaulted him about eight days ago. The inquiry was adjourned to the 18th instant to enable the police to make further investigation.

JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.—Ballee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, the mistress of one Narayen Pandoo, a mill-hand, residing at Arthur Road, committed suicide, on Monday, by taking an overdose of opium, in consequence of frequent quarrels, she had had with the wife of her paramour. At 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, deceased went to an opium vendor's shop, at Byculla Bazaar, and having purchased three-eighths of a tola of opium for two annas, swallowed it, and went home. At noon she was asked to take her meal, but refused to do so, and went to sleep. At 5 p.m., she was found unconscious and breathing very heavily, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she never recovered consciousness, and died at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. At an inquest held on the body by the coroner, at the hospital, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

A RAILWAY OFFICIAL PROMOTED.—A Surat correspondent writes : All railway people have been highly gratified at the deserved promotion of Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, the traffic paymaster of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to the post of deputy cashier and paymaster in the administrative offices of the railway. The cash departments of the Baroda and Rajputana Railways were formerly worked separately, but now the two have been amalgamated, and the responsible post of deputy cashier has been given to Mr. Burjorjee on a handsome salary. The post was never before given to a Parsee. Mr. Burjorjee has faithfully served the company for some thirty-five years, has given satisfaction to all his superior officers, and has, by his urbanity and obliging good nature, earned the goodwill of many hundreds of railway employes. He has always shown a warm interest in the welfare of his fellow-employes in the railway, and was one of the promoters of the Zoroastrian death benefit fund among them, of which he has been a trustee from its beginning. Mr. Burjorjee's new appointment has been made by the home board of directors on the strong recommendation of Mr. O'Connel, agent and auditor of the railway.

A STEAMSHIP ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Andrew Campbell, the fourth engineer on board the s. s. Japan, before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly on the public road. On Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, accused engaged a victoria, at the Esplanade Hotel, and drove to the Imperial Hotel. After having had some liquor there he called the victoria again. He got on the coach-box, and having knocked the driver down, drove the carriage at a furious pace towards Pydhowni. While he was driving along the vehicle ran into the side gutter, and its splash boards and lamps were broken. Defendant then engaged another victoria, and drove to Camateepoora. Inspector Good, on being informed, hired a buggy and followed the accused, overtaking him in one of the Camateepoora Lanes. Accused alighted from his carriage and catching hold of the reins of the Inspector's horse knocked the animal down by the haunches. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10, and ordered him to pay Rs. 2-8-0 as conveyance hire. Out of the fine Rs. 8 were ordered to be paid to the victoria-driver as compensation.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Soda Hamer, a Rajput, and Sokra Guru, a Punjabi, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession certain implements used for house-breaking. Last week, Superintendent Sweeney received information to the effect that the accused men lived in a suspicious manner and possessed instruments such as burglars kept. Consequently he deputed some policemen to watch their movements. The policemen did so for three nights at Samuel Street. On the 3rd instant the accused were seen loitering about a lane in the rear of Mr. Hassambhoy Visram's house. On seeing the policemen standing at both ends of the lane the accused concealed themselves in a shade. They were arrested and searched by the police when the implements were found concealed under their bundies. A dagger was also found on the second accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was not safe to allow such suspicious persons to loiter in the native town with dangerous weapons in their possession. He sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered them to be bound over for good behaviour after release.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Agiary Dady Street, regarding the death of Rustomji, an insane Parsee, aged thirty years, the son of Nowroji Sorabji, a clerk in the Insolvency Court, residing on the third floor of a house at that locality. The deceased was formerly employed as a clerk in Messrs. D. D. Karani and Company's office, but resigned that post about six months ago on account of sickness. He had been suffering from melancholia, and was under the treatment of Dr. Lisboa. He was better at times, but during the last two or three days became worse. He was very obstinate in taking food, and had not been able to sleep for some time. Dr. Lisboa attended him on Monday, and prescribed medicine, which deceased took three times, and at about 9 p.m., went to sleep. About half past 4 o'clock, on the following morning, the father awoke on hearing an alarm raised by his wife, that the deceased had fallen into the well. The father at once ran downstairs, and on looking into the well, heard some one struggling in the water. A policeman was called and the body was taken out within a quarter of an hour. There was a bleeding wound on the top of the head, which might have been caused by striking the head against the wall of the well. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the death of deceased was caused by drowning in the well, while insane.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A RECOMMENDATION IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUNGADHAR NARAYEN.

THE accused in this case was convicted by Mr. R. A. Lamb, Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, of murder, and was sentenced to death. In appeal their Lordships differed in opinion, and a reference was made to Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, who agreed with the opinion of Mr. Justice Jardine and acquitted the prisoner, who was ordered to be set at liberty. The three learned judges have decided to make a representation to Government with regard to an alleged corrupt endeavour to get the accused convicted of the capital charge by means of false evidence.

Their Lordships say : We are all of opinion that the learned Joint Sessions Judge rightly refused any weight to the evidence of the pardoned witness Dharmya, the only person who deposed that he saw the accused persons committing the murder. The circumstances under which the name of this Dharmya was first entered by the police among the accused and the name of Lakshman Pehlwan dropped, have not been properly explained ; and as the judgment of the court below contains a suggestion that there may have been a corrupt endeavour to get the accused persons convicted of the capital charge by means of the false evidence of this man, Dharmya, and as this suggestion has been publicly made, we are of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of public justice that further enquiry should be made into this part of the police investigation. We will, therefore, bring the matter to the knowledge of the Governor-in-Council, to whom we direct the records of the case to be sent, with our recommendation that his Excellency cause such enquiry to be made in the manner that he may consider the most fit.

MURDER OF A SISTER-IN-LAW WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRA BIN BALAPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 3rd July, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of Yellowa, his brother's widow. The accused and Yellowa, who lived in the same house with accused's mother and Yellowa's son, did not get on well together in consequence of his thinking that she did not treat him well in respect of his meals. On the evening of the 9th May, while the mother was spinning, Yellowa was going out of the house for fuel ; and as she was passing the accused, who had just been cutting up karbi into chaff, he suddenly got up and cut her down with the sickle he had been using, repeating the blows after she had fallen. Death was instantaneous, Yellowa's head being nearly severed from her body. The mother raised an alarm, and the accused was at once seized and taken to the police. Accused admitted killing Yellowa, but made statements which amounted to a plea that the offence merely amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder in consequence of his having been deprived of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. Prisoner said in his statements—" One Sania came to the house to ask Yellowa for a sickle. I knew that he had ten or twelve sickles in his house, and told Yellowa on that account not to lend him one. He stood persisting that he wanted a sickle, and Yellowa said she would give him the sickle that was lying there. On finding my authority thus disregarded, I became angry, and took up the sickle and killed her. My mother was spinning when I struck the deceased. I sometimes feel a strange sensation, and at that time I felt it. She treated me as if I were a very mean person and did not like me, and when I began to beat her, the people in the street said I was mad, and owing to her treatment I lost all respect among the people." The Sessions Judge put it to the jury to say whether lending a household sickle to a neighbour amounted to grave and sudden provocation. As regarded the question of ganja smoking, it seemed proved, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that the accused did sometimes smoke ganja, but the evidence was that he was in no way insane though after smoking he might have been in an irritable condition. If a man intoxicated himself by drugs or drink, his state, said the Sessions Judge, was no excuse for any offence he might commit under their influence. A common case in this country was that of a man intoxicating himself with bhang and running amuck ; but the fact that he has chosen to make himself temporarily mad is no excuse for his acts. There was nothing to suggest that the accused was insane at the time of his trial. It was unsafe to infer madness, the Sessions Judge remarked, from mere brutality of act. Mr. Macpherson convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, said the case appeared to resemble I. L. R., 14 Bom., 564, and they confirmed the conviction and sentence.

MURDER OF A WIFE WITH A HATCHET.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHU VALAD KASHIRAM.

The prisoner appealed from a decision of Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Ganesh K. Deshmukh appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife, Sakoo, by striking her on the head with a hatchet, on the 30th May last. The evidence was conclusive, and the facts were admitted by the accused himself. On the morning of the 30th May, the prisoner asked his wife for some water for bathing purposes, and when she told him to get it himself, he struck her four times with the hatchet in his hand on her head, inflicting four wounds, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. Sakoo died within half-an-hour. The accused, on being arrested, confessed the whole to the second-class magistrate at Jamner, and repeated the confession to the committing magistrate. In the Sessions Court he admitted that he killed the woman, but said he did not intend to take her life ; he was only angry with her for refusing to give him water when he asked for it. A hatchet, like that produced in court, said the Sessions Judge, could by no stretch of liberality be considered a proper weapon for a man to chastise his wife with ; and he thought the accused must have known he was causing injuries which were sure to result in death. There were no extenuating circumstances ; and no provocation was proved, or even alleged, which could be taken into legal account. Mr. Walker found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said : The prisoner has all along confessed to the cause of his wife's death being the blows with a hatchet which he struck on her head. The other evidence confirms the confession. No discrepancy of any importance has been pointed out. We think that at trials the judge should ascertain the dates with more exactness than is found in a statement that the witness saw the murder about a month ago. The day of the week at least, and probably the day of the month, can usually be elicited. The witness who took the corpse to the hospital ought to have been asked whose corpse it was, and at what village he received charge of it, and whether he delivered it to anybody at the dispensary. The court confirms the conviction and sentence.

DR. FOUQUET, of Cairo, has just presented to the Louvre two jars of reputed magical virtue, which were recently unearthed in the Nile Valley. One bears the name of the Sultan Bibars, and the other of the Sultan El Moiad, princes of the Mameluk dynasty, who reigned in the latter part of the twelfth century of our era. Though the antiquity of these relics may appear insignificant as compared with the monuments of pre-Mosaic ages, yet, as a matter of fact, such memorials of early Turkish rule are (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") extremely rare.

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Rumnum Street, Mr. D. Gostling, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

In presenting the accounts for the year 1893-4, the directors have to remark that the business done was, with in a few hundred rupees, the same as in the previous year, while the expenses are nearly Rs. 10,000 less, and but for the defalcations of the late cashier, a dividend of 5 per cent. would have been declared. The large account owing to the London Agents was the cause of grave anxiety to the directors in November last, at which time it amounted to £6,600, but by the end of the present financial year this account has been reduced to £3,314, being a reduction in five months of £3,286. During the present year the death of the late manager, and the ordering home of an assistant, owing to ill-health, handicapped the business considerably. Two new English assistants have arrived, the cost of which is debited to this year's account. The depreciation of stock in trade is this year shown at Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 15,000 as last year. It is proposed to give up the practice of deducting depreciation in future balance-sheets, because the depreciated stock is taken at its depreciated value at the time of stock taking, which is the usual course pursued by other limited shop companies. As regards the present position of the company, the directors think that it is now quite sound, and have much pleasure in reporting that new premises have been leased next door but one to the old premises in Rampart Row, and it is expected that in consequence of this removal the returns will be increased during the coming year. The business will be removed to the new premises as soon as the weather permits. The stock was valued on the 30th April as usual at the average exchange paid for sterling remittances during the year, which was 1s. 2¼d. Bad and doubtful accounts have, this year, been written off to the full extent, viz., Rs. 3,627, against Rs. 1,900 of the previous year. Mr. Walker, having proceeded to England for three months, the directors have appointed Mr. E. R. Smetham to take his place on the board during his absence, and you will be asked to confirm this appointment. The auditors, Messrs. W. T. Lidbetter and D. H. Wadia offer themselves for re-election.

The Chairman said the directors' report had been printed and circulated, and as it had been in the hands of the shareholders for some days, he would propose that it be adopted with the audited accounts. He would take this opportunity of making a few remarks on the business done during the past year. The position of the company had, in the early part of the year, caused great anxiety to the directors on account of the defalcations of the late cashier and the large amount owing to their London agents. Last year the amount due was only £3,000 ; but by November it had risen to £6,600. All the endeavours of the directors were used to reduce the amount consistently with the requirements and efficiency of the establishment : and the result was that the amount was now £3,200 less than it was last year. It was feared that by their removal into the present premises the business would suffer much, but he was glad to say that the falling-off had not been anything so large as had been anticipated. They had to pay merely one-half the rent of the old premises, but the falling-off in the business was not much. Mr. Gostling referred to, and commented upon, several items in the accounts in detail, remarking that one of the adverse causes was that the company was undermanned, there being only two assistants instead of five in the past year. Another cause was that the great fall in exchange could not be balanced by a corresponding increase in the prices of stock. With regard to the cashier's defalcations, which amounted to about Rs. 7,600, Mr. Gostling's private opinion was that they had been going on for several years past, owing to a faulty system of check, and they were not discovered until the appointment of Mr. Gymer as acting secretary and manager. No suspicion was entertained against the cashier, who was a very old servant, having been some twenty-five years in the establishment. One day the accounts showed the balance in hand to be Rs. 3,490 ; but on examination the cash in hand was nil. The cashier had been allowed to keep cash in hand to meet sundry payments. Unfortunately, the Divalee holidays intervened, the cashier did not attend office during that time ; and when the cash was examined again, the defalcations were found to be Rs. 4,000 more. It was owing to Mr. Gymer's vigilance that the defalcations were brought to light ; or they might have continued longer on the old system of business. A new system of check had now been introduced. The monies received each day were taken by Mr. Gymer and paid into the bank the next day. They had taken a security for Rs. 6,000 from the present cashier. It was not taken from the old cashier, because he had been twenty-five years in the service and was believed to be trustworthy. The Chairman was glad to say that during the last three or four months the business showed a marked increase, an increase of no less than Rs. 3,500. The new premises in Rampart Row had, therefore, been rented for Rs. 200 less than they were now paying. They had not only done more business during the last quarter, but the expenses had been reduced by Rs. 3,500 also. All doubts had now been removed as to the stability of the company, which was owing to Mr. Gymer's able management of their affairs. The shares of the company had risen in value, and public confidence in the company was generally and steadily increasing.

Mr. L. Penny asked some questions as to the items of depreciation shown in the accounts, with regard to which the Chairman gave explanations remarking that what Mr. Penny suggested had been done.

Mr. Penny observed that bad debts were on the increase every year.

The Chairman explained that they were a necessary evil and could not be avoided. There were some honest people who did pay their debts even after two and three years' credit.

Mr. Penny referred regretfully to the fact that they have had no dividend for the last three years.

The Chairman said it must be borne in mind that they had serious thoughts of winding up last year, but now their position had improved and was improving, and they might look to more encouraging results in the next year.

Mr. Penny thought it would have been better to wind up the company if it could not make 7 or 8 per cent. profit. But he trusted, as the Chairman had remarked, that next year would show better results.

The Chairman then referred to a letter he had received from a shareholder asking a variety of questions. He might say in reference to some of them that the late cashier was a Purvoe, and that his defalcations had been going on for some years. Mr. Gymer deserved the credit of finding them out. Unfortunately, the cashier defalcated more money during the Divalee holidays which intervened. The directors had put the matter in the hands of the police and had taken out a warrant against the cashier at once, but they had not been able to arrest him.

A Hindu shareholder : Was a reward offered for his arrest ?

The Chairman answered in the negative. He thought that would have been throwing away good money. Defalcations to the extent of three lakhs of rupees were discovered in another company, the Anglo-Indian Spinning ; they had the culprit put in jail after much money had been spent to secure his conviction, but the Jubilee year came, and he was liberated. In answer to further questions, the Chairman informed the Hindu shareholder that the daily collections were very large, something like Rs. 1,500, and owing to the intervention of the Divalee holidays, there was a larger accumulation in the hands of the late cashier than usual, because he was an old servant. Mr. Gostling's own private opinion was that old servants should not be trusted too much as had been done in this instance.

Mr. Gymer explained the present system of check he had adopted, remarking that they could not have a more effective one.

The Hindu shareholder : The defalcations were the fault of the late manager.

The Chairman remarked that nothing evil should be said of the dead.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., and carried, that the report and audited accounts be approved and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Alfred King, seconded by Mr. L. Penny, the appointment of Mr. E. R. Smetham as a director was confirmed.

Mr. Penny, who was asked to propose the appointment of the same auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. and D. H. Wadia, enquired if Mr. Wadia was an auditor last year.

Mr. Gymer : Yes, he was.

Mr. Penny : Then I would oppose his re-election.

Mr. Penny then proposed, seconded by Mr. Alfred King, that Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. be appointed sole auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250.

Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee proposed as an amendment that Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

Messrs. D. Gostling and F. W. Stevens, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

The Chairman then referred to the appointment of Mr. Gymer as secretary and manager. It was he who had taken the company out of its difficulties, and had by his ability and energy placed it on a firm and sound basis. He was acting manager during Mr. Randle's absence on leave, and had been continued in the acting appointment after Mr. Randle's death. The appointment was in the power of the directors, but they had thought it better to make it with the sanction of the shareholders.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Alfred King, Mr. Gymer was unanimously appointed the company's secretary and manager.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held yesterday evening. In the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, the president of the committee of management, Mr. W. L. Harvey was called to the chair. The following are extracts from the annual report of the committee :—

The committee of management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year, Members.—On the 31st March, 1894, there were 124 life-members, 6 honorary life-members, and 239 ordinary members.—One life-member, Mr. Vasudeo Krishnarao Dharyaram, B.L., was reported as having died during the year. The number of members last year was 125, 6 and 222, respectively. Two hundred and five visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library. The number last year was 224. The number of books added to the library during the year was 271. It was made up as follows : —Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley and Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Funds, and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund, 50 ; Novels, 102 ; presented by Government, Learned Societies, &c., 119 ;—total, 271. At the close of the year the library contained 12,045 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 36,764. The average number of books issued per day was 117. Eighty-eight English, Continental, and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 15,700 times. The average number of issues per day was 60. During the session 1893-94, three lectures were delivered. The course comprised :—1st. By Major G. M. Porter, R.E. Subject—" On Some of the Materials available for Building Purposes in Bombay, illustrated by examples of the same." 2nd. By the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Orenham, M. A. Subject—" The Earth and her Sister Planets." 3rd. By Mr. J. Wallace, C. E. Subject—" On the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay, illustrated with experiments." The committee take this opportunity of specially thanking, in the name of the members, the gentlemen who so kindly delivered these lectures. No changes were made in the staff during the year under review, and they have worked satisfactorily under the superintendence of the chief librarian. The Lecture Hall Building Fund now stands as follows :—The Silas E. Sassoon Presentation Rs. 5,000, six Municipal Debentures at 5 per cent. Rs. 3,000, one 4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Rs. 500, balance in the Bank Rs. 177-10-7, Endowment Fund (including Rs. 353-12-10 in the Bank) Rs. 7,653-12-10, —total, Rs. 16,331-7-5. A statement comparing the receipts and expenditure of the year under review with those of 1892-93 is appended. The amount expended under this head is Rs. 735-0-4 being Rs. 85-0-4 more than the previous year. Establishment charges. —Expenditure on this account has been decreased by Rs. 23-14-1, as compared with last year. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (English).—A sum of Rs. 901-6-8 was expended under this head, showing an increase of Rs. 95-15-8 over last year's amount. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Indian).—The amount expended on this account during the year under review was Rs. 498-1-0, being Rs. 48-11-6 less than the previous year. Endowment Fund.—(Moiety of Life-Members' Subscriptions.) This fund stands at Rs. 7,653-12-10, same as last year, as no life-member joined the Institute during the year under review. Berkely Memorial Fund.—At the close of the year 1892-93 there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of this fund of Rs. 317-14-4 ; a sum of Rs. 337-3-4 was expended in the purchase of scientific books, etc., in 1893-94. Against this disbursement interest has accrued during the year to the extent of Rs. 239, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 159-11 to be carried forward for expenditure in 1894-95. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March, 1894, amounted to Rs. 39, and the expenditure (inclusive of the excess of Rs. 24-15-4, incurred in the previous year and adjusted during the year under review) to Rs. 37-5-9, leaving only a balance of Rs. 1-10-8. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund. — On the 31st March, 1894, receipts under this head, including As. 6, the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 38-6-0. Books to the value of Rs. 37-8-0 were purchased during the year, leaving a balance of As. 14 only. Miscellaneous (including gas charges).—A sum of Rs. 868-0-11 was expended under this head during the year, showing an increase over last year's amount of Rs. 233-5-7. This large expenditure is due—(1) to the purchase and substitution of 9 incandescent lamps for Welsbach burners at a cost of Rs. 164-12 ; (2) to the payment of a sum of Rs. 50 to the late Mr. N. Randle as honorarium for making a valuation of the books, etc., of the Institute ; and (3) repairing and painting the four benches in the garden of the Institute at a cost of Rs. 42. Fire Insurance.—A sum of Rs. 187-8 was paid during the year to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, as premium for five years on an insurance of Rs. 60,000. This amount being in addition to the sum of Rs. 90,000, at which the building and its contents were as usual insured for the year at a cost of Rs. 84-6.

On the motion of the chairman, the report was adopted. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. J. Wallace and H. W. D. Challard for their report on the voting lists. A vote of thanks was also passed to Messrs. R. H. Frost and C. W. C. Curson for auditing the accounts for the year 1893-94. The monthly auditors, Messrs. F. D. Spencer and J. P. Cornforth, were also thanked for auditing the monthly balance sheets for the year 1893-94. Votes of thanks were likewise passed to the president, vice-president, directors, secretary, and treasurers for their services during the past year.

The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE sixteenth competition for monsoon season took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon. There was a very fair attendance of members ; but the elements were unpropitious, detaining the members at Santa Cruz station for upwards of three-quarters of an hour; when at last a start was made, it was to late to complete more than one distance. The uncertainties of shooting are at least equal to that of cricket. One often starts with the best intentions only to retire with anything but pleasure. The next competition will be on Saturday, the 11th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores :—

	Scores. 200
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Qr-Mr-Sgt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt H Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27c
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	27d
Lce-Corpl J M Masson, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol W Mackesson B B & C I Ry Vol	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	19
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Sergt C Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	8

(a) handicapped 4 points ; (b) handicapped 2 points ; winner of 2nd Spoon ; (c) handicapped 4 points; (d) winner of 1st Spoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for this evening, commencing at 5-15 p.m sharp :—

I.—Tent pegging over a hurdle. Peg 15 yards from Hurdle, A horses, B ponies.

II.—Jumping competition horses.

III.—"V C" Competition, teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point and rescue four dummies from under an enemy's fire, returning with dummies over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

IV.—Needle-and-Thread Race. Gentleman's nomination Lady to ride over a hurdle to a point and hand nominator a thread with which he must thread a needle and give to lady, who will return to the winning post. Ladies have not to dismount, and when returning to winning post do not go over the jump).

V.—Pony Scurry. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have won a race, value Rs. 40 or over, catch-weights. Distance about ½ mile (W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates accepted) competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the Honorary Secretary before midday on Wednesday, but post entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
August 7th, 1894. Honorary Secretary.

THE three days' contest between South Africa and Scotland ended in a victory for the visitors by nine wickets. At all points the Scotsmen were hopelessly beaten, and the match did much to injure cricket in Scotland. Continuing their tour, the South African easily defeated a West of Scotland team.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : " I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st July :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 21st July 1894, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy & Co., Stevedores, dated 18th July 1894, in which they state that they have been working as Stevedores for the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers in the Port Trust Docks for many years and ask that their license may be renewed ; and reporting that a license to this firm was issued in February 1889 under the names of Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy and Framjee Dadabhoy, but when the matter was inquired into for the purpose of ascertaining if the Trustees' rules were observed, it transpired that Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy had died, that it was not known till now that his brother Framjee in partnership with others had continued to carry on the business under the name of Dinshaw Dadabhoy & Co. and recommending that a fresh license be granted to the firm.

Resolution—A license may be granted as recommended.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th July 1894, forwarding the undernoted tenders from rolled steel beams for shed No. 14, Victoria Dock ; and recommending that the lowest tender—that of Messrs. John Fleming & Co.—be accepted :—Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, George Service & Co. and John Fleming & Co.

Resolution—The lowest tender should be accepted as recommended.

Read letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated 19th July 1894, acknowledging receipt of Trustees' letter dated 19th May 1894, pressing for the early execution of the Mazagon sewerage scheme, and intimating that plans and estimates for the sewering of Mazagon district are in preparation, but that, in the meantime, the Corporation do not consider it advisable to extend the existing drain at Kasara Basin to a point below spring tide low-water mark. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, recommending that the reply received from the Municipal Corporation be communicated to the P. & O. Company and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, whose complaints were addressed to the Trustees, and any further representation they may make may be awaited.

Resolution—Copies to be furnished to the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in continuation of previous correspondence. Copy of the correspondence should also be forwarded to Government with reference to the complaints made by the Sanitary Department regarding the State of the Kasara Basin.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th July 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. July 1894.	For week ending 27th July 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 27th July 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	351	14	370
,, piloted out of harbour	22	365	17	386
,, transported.	18	264	10	301
,, attended to.	3	32	...	21
,, warped	3	25	1	29

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	7	184	6	173
Victoria Dock	8	157	7	145
Total	15	341	13	318
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	7	181	5	177
Victoria Dock	11	163	9	142
Total	18	344	14	319
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	12	...	12	...
Victoria Dock	9	...	10	...
Total	21	...	22	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 28th July 1894. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 28th July 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 28th July 1893. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 28th July 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 28th July 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7	2,904	8	2,604
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Rohilla	1	1 d	3,387	20	55,199	17	40,703
Total	1	1 d	3,387	27	58,103	25	43,307

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Karamania, 2,044 tons, Captain S Mcgavin cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo Mr. E. Forti as a passenger.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo Mr. E. Forti as a passenger.

THE s s Benares, 1,484 tons, Captain C Schonfeldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. |

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 fine quarter-plate mahogany camera and lens complete.
100 chests China black tea.
10 cases white stripe durias.
2 " coloured muslins.
On account of the concerned—
11 cases cheese.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—Mr, Jehangeer Pallonjee—
3412—639—97 7 cases white nainsooks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 8, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, NEAR THE BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salleckhan, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, date 1 3rd September, 1891 :—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 939 square yards, and entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual pension and tax payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salleckhan, situated near the Baboola Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, travelling from the Jail Road, out side the Fort, in the town and island of Bombay, within the then Registration sub-district of Mandvi and now of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and outhouses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 22, and now under Street No. 6 and Ward No. 3450, and which said dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises front towards the west of the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salleckhan and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor as tenant of the said mortgagees, by an agreement dated 22nd December, 1892, and were and are now bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north by the property of Nusmoodin Tyabjee, on the west by the Baboola Tank aforesaid, within and opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboola Tank, and on the south by the property of Jemadar Edeson bin Abdoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nan i and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 8, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, very valuable and substantial neatly polished teak and blackwood household furniture made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing room suites, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, strong-made single and double mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, chest of drawyers, side boards, marble tables, elegant, easy and light chairs, large size Japanese jars, &c.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, Benares brassware, Moradabad shields, Cashmere copper and other Indian curios, sweet-toned ebonized grand square full compass pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of J. J. FERNANDES, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED MARCELINES.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Seewaram Mirzamull, silk merchant, Cawnpore—
910—5057-5075—2 cases coloured marcelines.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 73, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, glassware and crockery, sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one Meagher photographic camera with rapid rectilinear, 7 by 5 lens, pictures, wind-proof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. E. Tinckom.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 8, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Newburg and Co.'s shop, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture of the latest design (made to special order), best electro-plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, beautiful satsuma and Kaga vases, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, real Brussels carpets, a first rate musical box playing 6 tunes, very handsome Parisian, marble and alabaster figures, the property of H. R. PARKER, Esq., and an other gentleman.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, also Rutnagary-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built dog cart by Kesterton, fitted with monsoon hood, light, easy running and in good condition, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong pony-cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 nearly new victoria, with removeable coachbox.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay waler, aged, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At Meadow Street, Fort, in the Premises
lately vacated by Miss WATSON,
On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At Medows Street, Fort
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant,
The Property of a Gentleman,
Proceeded Up-country.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DAMMER LANE, CROSS LANE, ON GAMDEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises by order of Vishveswar Vithal and Tarabai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotam Govindjee, and Purshotam Govindjee, the mortgagors, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, old and new, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Dammer Lane, Cross Lane, on Gamdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotum Govinji, assessed by the assessment of the Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2744 and Street No. 19, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Land Revenue under pension and tax under old No. 344, new No. 2190, old survey No. 639 and new survey No. 7976, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Dammer Lane, Cross Lane, on Gamdevi Road, aforesaid, on the west by the oart of Gunoba Baboolsett, on the north partly by the public passage reserved to use the well of the said premises, and partly by the house of Govind Dwarkajee, and on the south by the house of Narayan Luximoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 8, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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TODAR MAL.
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GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL of INDIA, GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Price List free on application.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

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THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
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THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
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PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage :—1 Copy, 4 annas; 2 Copies, 6 annas; and above Two *free*.

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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

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AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

OWING to the holidays on the other side, the only market advices to hand to-day by wire through Reuter are from New York, where the price of Bar Silver was 1/8 cent higher yesterday, at 62¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered; ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton having advanced 1-16 cent to 6 15-16 cents per lb.; while September Futures were 5 points higher, at 6·65 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Cotton has been a dull market here to-day, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. No business whatever has transpired for export; and the Mills have only bought 450 Bengal, at Rs. 167 to 169½ per candy.

WHEAT continues to be neglected to a great extent by shippers, and a small business has been reported again to-day in a quiet market, while prices are ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. lower. We now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	2	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	0	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	11	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	5	6 "
Hard and Yellow	"	3	9	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	10	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have also been a quiet market with only a small export business passing. *Linseed* is unchanged in value; but a decline of 1 anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Rapeseed*, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed.....	Rs.	8-0-0	to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-8-0		
do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-3-0	to " 6-5-0	"
do. Red do.	"	6-2-0	to " 6-4-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,730	bales.
Wheat.....	3,527	cwts.
Linseed	3,379	"
Rapeseed	3,033	"
Groundnuts	3,199	"
Castorseed.....	733	"
Rice	521	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet, no better demand for tonnage from shippers having been felt to-day.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet but firm in tone throughout the day. Opening rates for Bank Telegraphic and demand were 1s. 0 29-32d., and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 1-32d., and at the latter rate we have heard of but little paper coming out; while for Bank media of remittance there was no enquiry until 1s. 0 15-16d. was available, when a moderate amount was placed, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
France do.	1·37	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady again to-day, the opening rates of 103 3-16 for Fours for cash, and 103 for the next settlement at the end of this month, having been maintained to the close; 103 having been quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained without much movement, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 15 in Sholapur Cotton Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR GLASGOW.
Karamania s—15 cases condiments, Cursetjee H Setna.
FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—8 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 15 bales hides, H O Hajee Hassoon; 42 cwts gum, M Cassombhoy and Co; 50 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 16½ cwts peacock feathers, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Stoljenfels s—25 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee, 1 case brushes, and 4 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.
Arrapahoe s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 18,482 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,402 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—10,000 bags rice, Thos. H Moore and Co; 1,700 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Indrani s—1,000 cwts wheat, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 12,044 cwts linseed and 5,299 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 cwts gingellyseed, and 750 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts gum, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.
Eden Hall s—500 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Kamaria s—375 cwts gingellyseed, Jetha Dewjee.
FOR ODESSA.
Melpomene s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.
FOR GENOA
Singapore s—4,999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 75 tons iron rails, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri.
FOR HONGKONG.
Arroyo s—5 pots rosa oil, G Mooljee; 25 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee; 15 chests opium, R Gootram; 21 chests opium, C Jasraj; 11 chests opium, T Hookumchand.
Bormida s—11 cases condiments and 1 case pickle, M M Poonjiajee; 481 cwts raisins, 30 cwts kismiss and 10 cwts selarus, Quan Lun Eaoo; 160 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Rohilla s—5½ cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 6½ cwts ivory and 9 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 cwts onions, N Framjee; 101 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 8½ chests opium, J Nowrojee.
Japan s—25 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 115 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 101 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—12 bales twist, N J Abraham; 20 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 148 bales twist and 77 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Arroyo s—2 chests opium, Jaharmull Moolchand; 34 chests opium, R Gootram; 23 chests opium, C Jasraj.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Japan s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Karamania s—10 bales wool, Dongersey Nagsey i 8 cwts canjeesseed, Jatha Dewjee.
FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—2' bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 11 bales skin and hide pieces, E Peeradina, 8 cwts peacock feathers, N Sakoorbhoy, and 10 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow, 12 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 70 cwts gum, G Gopal; 2,414 cwts myrabollams, Edjee Oomersey; 4 cases nut meg and 1 case mace, J Parpia; 5 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 90 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee; 75 bales hemp, K Khooshall; 1,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Karamawa s—9,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 cwts Canjeesseed, Jetha Dewjee.
Indrani s—8,301 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—2,000 cwts castorseed, and 3,000 cwts mowrasced, John Fachiri.
FOR HAMBURG.
Arapahoe s—800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 16,271 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Stolzenfels s—10 cwts dry ginger, 10 cwts senna leaves, 10 cwt kaskas root, and 1 cwt anderjav, Bauer and Kranse.
FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 11,200 cwts mowrasced, 2,008 cwts rapeseed, and 18,072 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Japan s—88 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee; 385 cwts ooplate, P F Talati; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 99 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co,
Arroyo s—25 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee; 11 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers; 16 cwts moyeteeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 64 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, S N Talati and Co 13 chests opium, G Shobhagmul.
Bormida s—23 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 56 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 1 bale twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers; 27 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Japan s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Landaura s—141 bales cotton, and 225 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 151 bales cotton, H Govindram.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
SPAIN.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerifto, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.
The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.
State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.
Messages in ordinary English language may now be accepted for Chinese offices.
Telegrams for those Offices in China which are not offices of the Cable companies and are marked Ipost Shanghai or Hongkong are forwarded to destination by Great, Northern and Eastern Extension companies without those companies accepting any responsibility.
Amoor route restored.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritus at noon, on Saturday, the 11th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHITTY—August 6, at The Grange, Malabar Hill, the wife of C. W. Chitty, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON, BLACKBURNE-MAZE—July 12, at St Thomas's, Southborough, John Temple Follows, second son of Major-Gen Wilson, of Nilgiris, Madras, to Violet Mary, sixth daughter of W T Blackburne-Maze, Esq, of Bounds Park, Tunbridge Wells.

DEATH.

ROBINSON—July 13, at Folkestone, James Douglas Robinson, late Madras C S, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIAN—July 22, at Monghyr, the wife of H O Christian, of a son.
FOLEY—July 31, at Simla, the wife of R E Foley, 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs, of a son.
GRUHN—July 29, at Murree, the wife of E Gruhn, of a son.
LEMESURIER—July 30, at Burrisal, Eastern Bengal, the wife of Havilland LeMesurier, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
WOOD—August 1, at Castleton, Darjeeling, the wife of W H Arden Wood, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SATTHIANADHAN—August 3, at Myrtle Lodge, Royapet, Madras, Krupabai Satthianadhan, wife of Mr S Satthianadhan, of the Educational Department, aged 31 years and 7 months.
SECLUNA—August 3, at Madras, Henry William, son of the late H Seeluna, Esq, Deputy Coroner, Madras aged 30 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894.

THE news received day by day concerning the war cloud hanging over the Korean Kingdom cannot be implicitly relied on, for what Shanghai says to-day Tokio contradicts to-morrow and *vice versa*. On the intelligence wired by Reuter we have to place a discount, graduated (like Sir William Harcourt's income-tax) according to the quarter from whence it is received. Amidst so many conflicting statements the balance of probabilities has to be considered. It is owing to the divergent accounts telegraphed to the Foreign Office at home that the British Government has deferred action in regard to the sinking of the transport Kowshing, while flying the British flag. A guilty conscience, however, requires no accusing, and the fact that the Japanese Government has offered full reparation does not leave much doubt as to a breach of international etiquette having been committed. The maltreatment at Seoul of the British representative and his wife, by Japanese soldiers, is another indiscretion for which a full explanation will be required from the Government of the Mikado. The eagerness the Japanese have evinced for the fray has received further stimulus if one version of the first land engagement that comes from Tokio is to be believed, for it asserts that at Yashan the Chinese were routed with a loss of five hundred men, their guns and ammunition being captured, while the Japanese lost only eighty soldiers. On the other hand, Shanghai telegrams aver that the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of two thousand men. While we are awaiting authentic information as to the engagement, it is satisfactory to learn that the Japanese Government have had the good sense to promise that no warlike operation shall be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches. On this understanding China promises to offer no obstruction to the approaches of this great trading port. At the present moment neither side indicates the slightest intention of yielding. The Government of Pekin has lately issued an Imperial Edict affirming the claims of China to the suzerainty of Korea. It is more than doubtful, however, whether the Great Powers would be justified in giving moral support to such a claim. The *status quo ante* in Korea was not a situation either of order or prosperity, and before the Powers support the Imperial Edict some very distinct assurances would have to be forthcoming from the Court of Pekin that the influence of the suzerain power should make itself felt in fostering the trade, and the material and moral progress of the Hermit Kingdom. The discontent of the Koreans has been brought about by the absolute indifference which the Chinese authorities have shown to what is described by a well-informed writer as a system of "grinding oppression by a locust-like swarm of mandarins, who devoured the substance of the people and crushed all engery alike out of the tiller of the soil, the mechanic and the merchant; sapped the vitals of the kingdom and practically pauperised the State." The Koreans may well hope that the present hostilities will be the ultimate means of deliverance from a suzerainty which makes no attempt to sweep away the misgovernment which led to rebellion some months ago. It was the general belief in the bazaar yesterday that the Chinese Government is seeking to raise a heavy loan in London to enable it to carry on the war against Japan. From a purely Indian point of view this rumor is satisfactory, inasmuch as the immediate effect of China raising a large loan would be to bring up the exchange value of the rupee. We are not, however, at the present moment dealing with the Korean question as it affects Indian trade, and must confine our consideration of its probable consequences upon the disputing nations themselves.

The pursuance of further hostilities is a policy fraught with danger so great to both Empires, that—although for the moment appearances point the other way—the peaceful admonitions of Great Britain, of the United States, and of Russia may even yet be listened to. Not only has the Court of Pekin failed to act firmly with the Korean monarch, but a similar policy has characterised the administration of the Imperial Empire itself. The attacks on foreigners of which we have heard so much are but a symptom of the growing weakness of the Crown and of the incompetence, corruption, and fanaticism of the local officials. The Central Administration should concern itself with the development of revenue and the faculty of control over distant subordinates, rather than with such a recipe for the dissipation of internal disaffection as the pursuit of prestige in foreign expeditions. The most Westernized of Eastern countries has also much to lose and little to gain by the continuance of hostilities. The Japanese have made a bold and far-reaching experiment in popular representation, but no one can deny that the system of rule by Parliamentary parties has been so far productive of vastly more friction than progress. Reform is dearly purchased when effected at the cost of stability. The finances of the Land of the Morning Sun will not admit of the heavy drain which a war with China carried out to the bitter end will involve. It is quite true that Japan is far better prepared for hostilities than her rival, and that in the earlier stages of the struggle she need have no fear of the result either by sea or land. But the Island Kingdom has only small reserves while the vast Empire is inexhaustible in resources and has a trick of "pegging away" until her opponent dies of exhaustion. But when China seemed willing to listen to the voice of the peace-maker, the Japanese Government unwisely thought only of their ironclads, their army, and their adaptation of European methods, and failed to remember the National Debt, the vast resources of China, and the dislocation to trade involved by yielding to the Jingo party. Even some of the Japanese papers have hinted with a frankness scarcely consistent with patriotism that the belligerent attitude of the Mikado's Government has been largely influenced by a desire to divert attention from home politics, which of late have been developing into a growing source of embarrassment to the Ministry. If the present policy is persisted in both China and Japan will learn by bitter experience that the exhausting strain which the continuation of warlike operations, in however desultory a fashion, will involve, is quite beyond the capabilities of Empires distraught by internal difficulties.

The Russian Government is of course keenly alive to the necessities of the situation and has lost no time in asking the other Powers to maintain an attitude of "hands off" in Korea. Great Britain has been reminded that the Treaty of 1885 forbids England to occupy any Korean port so long as Russia does not do the same. The advisers of the Czar are needlessly precipitate in these declarations, for her Majesty's Ministers have no ulterior objects to serve. This remark cannot with equal confidence be applied to the Russian Ministry, which should take the beam out of its own eye, before pointing to the defects of its neighbours. The British Government is on friendly terms with the belligerents, has treaty relations with Korea, and neither has nor desires territorial possessions in that part of Asia. It is true that when war with Russia was threatened some years ago, we seized Port Hamilton for use as a coaling station, but when peace with honour was proclaimed we surrendered the island, although it would have been an easy matter to arrange for its purchase from Korea. We have little other interest in Korea beyond that of seeing that the Peninsular does not become converted into a key by which Russia may acquire domination over the whole of Eastern Asia. It is no secret that Russia has long had wishes and hopes in relation to the coast line south of Siberia. The sea-board of Eastern Siberia does not satisfy the St. Petersburg strategists, who consider it a matter of first-rate importance to obtain access to better harbours than those which are at present available. Uladivostoch though a port and arsenal of considerable value is not open all the year round. The valley of the River Amoor, according to some well-informed travellers, may become a great commercial highway, and it is significant that Russia is rapidly pushing forward the railway which is to connect the remotest Eastern parts with St. Petersburg. It is no secret that extension southwards would be very agreeable to the aspirations of Muscovite patriots, but the realization of such wishes would be inconsistent with the maintenance of what the English Foreign Office regards as a safe balance of strength in the East. It requires no great prescience to see that under these circumstances the continuance of hostilities may mean a new Eastern Question for England, Russia, and the United States. It is, therefore, to the interest of those immediately concerned that a *modus vivendi* should be arrived at, and that the Powers should impress upon the belligerent Empires the plain fact that neither can vindicate an exclusive pretension to supreme influence at Seoul. The solution of the difficulty in the opinion of many competent observers lies in a general acknowledgment, ratified by treaty, of the independence of the Hermit Kingdom.

BY this time, we imagine, the directors and shareholders of the Oriental Life Assurance Company must see the absurdity of allowing policy-holders a voice in the management of affairs. It is a concession wholly without precedent, and likely to lead to no good results. If the principle accepted by the Oriental were adopted by other limited liability companies, we should have the entertaining spectacle of the purchaser of an insignificant pound of tea or a box of cheroots of Messrs. Treacher and Co. or Messrs. Phillips and Co. attending the meetings of the proprietors, and demanding the removal of the names of one or other of the directors from the list and dictating as to the wholesale houses to be traded with. The Oriental, in a moment of weakness, gave its customers greater license than had ever been heard of before, and with the result that these same customers insist that they are entitled to alter and amend the existing order of things as the spirit of mischief suggests. We may be forgiven doubting the sincerity of those policyholders who have contrived to render the proceedings disorderly when they profess to be anxious for the well-being of the company. If they had wished to put crooked things straight, they could have done so in such a manner as would not have exposed the company to injurious criticism, and certainly they would never have displayed such energy in introducing reporters, who

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI TO BE UNMOLESTED.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Japanese Government has promised that no warlike operations shall be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches, and upon this condition China will not obstruct the approaches to this Port. The contending Powers have no right to interfere with neutral vessels except in the event of an effective blockade, the due notification of which has been issued beforehand.

Sir E. Grey further stated that it was impossible to define by any general statement what is or what is not contraband of war, but Government would adhere to the doctrine that it is not for the belligerents to decide this point without due regard to the well-established rights of neutrals.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT COWES.

The Emperor William has arrived at Cowes.

OUTRAGE ON A FRENCH TRAVELLER IN THIBET.

PARIS, AUG. 7.

Intelligence has been received here that the French Asiatic traveller, M. Dutreil, has been thrown into a river by a Thibetan tribesman and drowned.

The Chinese Government has expressed its regrets for the outrage, and has offered to recompense the family of M. Dutreil.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 7.

The prolonged discussion between the Conference Committees of the American Senate and House of Representatives on the Schedules of the Tariff Bill still continues but hitherto without any agreement being arrived at.

YACHTING AT COWES.

THE VIGILANT DEFEATS THE BRITANNIA.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

At the Cowes Regatta, the races in which the Vigilant and Britannia are competing together have so far resulted in the Prince of Wales's boat being twice defeated by the American yacht.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, AUG. 7.

The s.s. Assam, with the mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Ballaarat left for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE PENAL CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

The despatch from the Secretary of State, relating to the amendments suggested in connection with the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act has just been received and despatched. It will be taken into consideration at a select committee meeting.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The reserve of troops ordered to concentrate at Dehra Ismail Khan on October 1, will remain at that station during the whole of the delimitation work on the Waziristan border.

No officer belonging to the political service will be ordered to proceed to Waziristan to aid in the delimitation work on the border.

FLOODS ON THE JUMNA.

Further reports received state that many villages on the banks of the Jumna have been swept away by the recent floods; but this statement has yet to be officially corroborated.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The following are the final dates and the programme of the Viceroy's tour. H. E. arrives at Amritsar on the 31st October; Sukkur, 1st November; Quetta, 3rd to 8th November; Shikarpur, 9th November; Karachi, 10th to 13th November; Multan, 14th; Rawal Pindi, 16th; Peshawar, 19th to 22nd November, boats to Kalabagh, 23rd and 24th; Kewah, 25th; Lahore, 26th November to 2nd December. After that H. E. the Viceroy proceeds to Calcutta, via Delhi and Cawnpore, reaching Calcutta on the morning of the 15th December. His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary; Colonel Durand, Military Secretary; Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary; and three aides-de-camp. Now that this tour is approved that of the Commander-in-Chief's will be drawn up in detail immediately; and dates of the tours of other officials will also be fixed.

LADY ELGIN'S VISIT TO DUFFERIN AND ZENANA HOSPITALS.

It was arranged this morning that Lady Elgin would visit all Dufferin and Zenana Hospitals during the coming tour.

THE LAHORE VICEREGAL DURBAR.

Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, quartered at Umballa, has been substituted for B Battery in detail of corps to attend the Lahore camp.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 7.

There are to be no military manœuvres beyond the field-days to be held at Mian Mir during the Viceregal durbar at Lahore. There may be a cavalry camp after the durbar if funds are available for the purpose.

BRITISH AND NATIVE ARMY SCHOOLS.

As a corollary to the army reform scheme the Government of India has decided to bring all British army schools throughout the country under the control of the Director of Military Education in India, and place the management of native army schools in the hands of the commanding officers of regiments, subject to the supervision of the General of the district.

END OF THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The District Judge of Agra delivered judgment, yesterday, in the divorce case of Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denver. He granted a decree *nisi* with costs against the respondent, giving custody of the child to petitioner. The judge described Beddy's treatment of his wife as a varied record of insult, cruelty, and oppression.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this afternoon.

GANESHKHIND GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 7.

The Gymkhana meeting came off, this evening, at Ganeskhind, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Nairne. There were five events on the card. All were well filled.

"Lime-Cutting and Tent Pegging with Swords"—Open to teams of four from any of the Civil Services and from any staff, corps, regiment, or battery. Two runs. Marks will be given for pace, style, and dressing.

The Government House team won the first event, scoring 46 points in their two runs in great style; the Lancers were second with 40 points; and the Royal Artillery, third, with 29 points.

"The Ganeshkhind Chase"—A steeplechase for Arab and C. B. Galloways, 13-3 and under, that have never won Rs. 200 on the flat or across country. 13-3 to carry 11-7. W. for I. C.-B.s allowed 7lbs. Distance, about 1¼ miles.

Capt Ross' g a g Bismillah, Owner 1
Col Sheringham's g a g Diamond, Capt Cox 2
Mr Benwell's g a p Chaban, Owner 3

This event brought out four starters. Admiral came down in the second jump, but no accident occurred. The other three cleared the fences easily. When they emerged from the jungle Diamond leading from Bismillah, whilst Chaban was some distance behind. Nearing home Bismillah came up with Diamond and won by two lengths. Prize, a silver cup.

Jumping Competition.—For horses and ponies.

Dr. Bull's Maid-of-Honour won, having tied with the Governor's country-bred Helen in the first attempt. Drummer, Serrefile, Red Deer, and Perry were the other competitors. Mrs. Humfrey rode Perry. Prize, a silver timepiece. Captain Horne won the pony jumping competition. Prize, a hunting flask.

Ladies' Trotting Race.—First heat was won by Miss Gardner; Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, second; Mrs. Leveson-Gower's Shrewsbury third.

In the second heat Mrs. Wapshare's Cigarette came first; Miss Tyler's Mavri, second; and Miss Wilkin's Ahmed, third.

The final heat was won by Miss Gardner, with Miss Fitz-Gibbon second. Prize, a silver-topped scent bottle.

"Polo Golf"—To hit a polo ball into two holes (18 in. diameter) in succession. Holes about 200 yards apart.

In the first heat Mr. Stockdale won; in the second heat, Captain Lecky; in the third heat, Captain Grantham; and in the final, Captain Lecky.

H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes at the close of the meeting.

CRICKET: R. I. M. VS. K. O. Y. L. I.

A cricket match was played to-day between the Royal Indian Marine and the K. O. Y. Light Infantry teams. The match came off at Ghorpuri, and was played on a mat wicket. The Yorkshires went in first, scoring 127 runs. Lieutenant Fernyhough played a good game for 61, nearly carrying his bat out; Lieutenant Deas scored 22, and Lieutenant Holbrooke 14. Shearme took four wickets for 29 runs. The R. I. M. scored 73 runs in their first innings. Burjorjee and Lieutenant Beaumont each scored up 11 runs. Sergeant Stevens took seven wickets for 28 runs and Lieutenant Deas 3 for 28. The K. O. Y. L. Infantry in their second innings scored 120, Lieutenant Deas making 24, and Captain Rogers 24. Burjorjee took four wickets for 26 runs. Owing to the lumpy ground and the mat wicket the R. I. M. bowling was not suitable.

INDO-EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The Secretary of State, acting on the advice of the military authorities at home, has decided to disallow the formation of the Indo-European Regiments, or the admission of selected Eurasians into the British Regiments.

SALVAGE DUES OF THE "FALLS OF ETTRICK."

The P. and O. S. N. Company's claims for salvage against the ship "Falls of Ettrick" amount to £7,000; and the port commission to £3,000. An enquiry into the affair began yesterday, when Captain Thompson, of the s.s. Chusan, and the chief officer gave evidence.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. mail steamer Assam, which left Aden, at 5 a.m., yesterday, is expected to arrive here, at noon on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Ballaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Lieut. H. G. Benn, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Stranach and five daughters, Lieut-Col. W. and Mrs. Brereton, Mr. C. F. Meyer, Mr. A. K. Hammond, Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Sub-Conductor Macdonald.

From Brindisi.—Capt. R. C. Boyle, Lieut. W. Watling, Capt. Anderson, Surg.-Captain Sparkes, Mr. W. J. Howley, Mr. F. E. Bull, Mr. Seymour, Mr. H. R. Parker, Miss Sparkes, Capt. C. F. Blewitt, Mr. J. Nicholl, Mr. Mr. W. D. Graham, Surg.-Capt. Luard, Mr. Ernest Syer.

For Madras.—Mr. F. V. Eicke.

For Kurrachee.—Dr. Garvie, Mr. T. Gordon Walker.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR RAPHAEL D'ANDRADE, the Governor-General of Goa, who left Pangim, on the 4th instant, arrived here on Monday. A farewell order was issued before his Excellency left Goa, in which it was stated that an indifferent state of health compelled his Excellency to obtain permission from the Lisbon Government to return to Portugal, and he therefore availed himself of the occasion to wish farewell to all those who had come in contact with him, assuring them of his lively sympathy. To all the people of Portuguese-India his Excellency signified his feelings of regret at being compelled to leave the colony, which is the richest in historical traditions to the heart of a Portuguese, and in which the sons of Portugal have always met with love and admiration. The retiring Governor-General is to be succeeded by Viscount de Nova Villa d'Ourem, who will be the fifth within four years. The ex-Governor-General is staying at the Apollo Hotel.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 6.

10 p.m. ... 80·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

6 a.m. ... 80·3
10 a.m. ... 83·8
2 p.m. ... 83·4
4 p.m. ... 83·3

THE "Globe" describes as "the Rosebery-Harcourt feud" blazed out, on Tuesday night, 17th ultimo, in an entirely unexpected and most amazing manner. "Dealing with the case of a millionaire who has to lay by a thousand or fifteen hundred a year to meet the Death Duties, Sir William Harcourt said, 'Why a man with that fortune loses more money than that in an afternoon upon a racecourse.' Cheers, counter-cheers, and general uproar greeted this hit at Lord Rosebery. That there might be no mistake about the allusion he added as soon as he could be heard again, 'It is the price of a very moderate two-year-old.' It was a most startling outburst of the long pent-up feeling against the Premier in Sir William's breast, and can hardly fail to seriously affect the political situation." In the course of the same evening Sir John Lubbock mentioned a fact which should give pause to Sir W. Harcourt in his sanguine estimates of the yield of the new death duties. Sir John knows of a man who had intended to leave a quarter of a million at his death to charitable purposes, but he has altered his mind in consequence of the introduction of the Budget, and has begun to distribute the money in his lifetime. Possibly, this may be good for the charities intended to be benefited, but the Treasury will lose by it more than £30,000.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

ON SPORTSWOMEN.

"OUGHT Women to Fish?" "What is the Rational Dress for a Wheelwoman?" "Should Ladies Cycle?" are subjects which I have seen soberly and solemnly discussed during the last few weeks in the columns of influential daily newspapers. These be but samples of scores of similar articles. Indeed, it is difficult now-a-days to open any publication without finding some essay or controversial contribution on women's rights and wrongs. The feminine in its various phases is always with us. And now I am committing the same fault. But my sin is a very little one. I only pen one letter a year on sportswomen. This is my third offence, and I am compelled to treat of the matter because the eternal feminine has invaded one by one the sports and pastimes of man until the distracted bifurcated being has hardly a recreation to call his own. It is quite superfluous to debate such points as "Ought Women to Fish?" and "Should Ladies Cycle?" because the dear creatures have solved the problem by doing both and taking part in many other amusements which would have astounded their grandmothers. But leader writers, and even women themselves, talk and write about their active participation in sport as if it were quite a novelty. I can assure you that there were exceedingly formidable sportswomen long, long ago. Fancy a great London newspaper asking if women ought to fish! If you have a first edition of Pierce Egan's "Sporting Anecdotes," published in 1820, you will find a steel-engraved frontispiece, consisting of eight vignettes, illustrative of sport. They are neat thumb-nail drawings by J. R. Cruikshank, descriptive of hunting, fishing, racing, shooting, archery, cock-fighting, pedestrianism, and prize-fighting, and the only sketch which depicts woman participating in sport relates to fishing. A very demure personage, in a poke bonnet, much more ample than that affected by Salvation Army lasses, is awkwardly seated on a bank fishing. Her interest in her piscatorial pursuits appear quite subordinate to that which she displays in her companion angler—a mere man. This surely is *prima facie* evidence of the fact that women did angle—at least for fish—in those far-off days.

CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF THE PAST.

Besides, I bid you read the following description of an angler by Dame Juliana Barnes:—"The angler atte the leest, hath his wholesom walke, and mery at his ease, a swete ayre of the swete savoure of the meede floures, that makyth him hungry; he hereth the melodyous armony of fowlis, he seeth the young swannes, heerons, duckes, cotes, and many other fowlls, with their brodes; whych me seemyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the flashes of hornys, and the scry of fowlls, that hunters, falkeners, and fowlers can make. And if the angler take fysshe, surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyrte." I find this extract in a book dated 1824, and I should say that Dame Juliana Barnes knew something of the contemplative man's recreation ere she expressed these thoughts on paper. But my point is that women were fond of sport, and participated in it generally long, long ago. Why, in the middle of last century a female residing at Wanstead annually attracted notice by the following advertisement:—"This is to give notice, to all my honoured masters and ladies, and the rest of my loving friends, that my Lady Butterfield gives a challenge to ride a horse, to leap a horse, or run on foot, or hollo, with any woman in England, seven years younger, but not a day older, because I won't undervalue myself, but now seventy-four years of age. My feast will be the last Wednesday of this month, April, when there will be good entertainment for that day, and all the year after, in Wanstead, in Essex." Deponent sayeth not whether Lady Butterfield found any rivals, but if you are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea of a lady's activity at seventy-four, let me tell you that the Countess of Cardigan, relict of Lord Cardigan, who fought in the Crimea, is still hunting with the vivacity of one considerably younger. Nor is this all. "The Sportsman's Magazine, or Chronicle of Games and Pastimes," for September, 1824, contains the following paragraph:—"A Sporting Centenarian.—Margaret Evans died this year at the age of 105. This extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time; fiddled excellently, rowed stoutly, and was a good joiner, was a blacksmith, shoemaker, boatbuilder, and maker of harps; and, at seventy, was the best wrestler in the country." Now that's what I call a handy sort of woman. She was not a superfluous woman. And then we naively ask: "Ought women to fish?" Why Margaret Evans was the greatest fisher of her time. What women have done women can do.

ANCIENT PROTOTYPES.

But the catalogue of ancient female sporting celebrities is not exhausted by any means. That delightful sporting editor and writer, Pierce, aforesaid, quotes us a letter, dated March, 1818, from the Marchioness of Hastings, giving a description of a lion and a tiger hunt in Hindustan. And then when we read of Mrs. Martelli shooting tigers, and Mrs. Tyzacke hunting bears in the Himalayas, as we have recently done, middle-aged men rather open their eyes. As you know, dear reader, Mrs. Tyzacke has written a book on her exploits, and Mrs. Martelli in her paper "Tigers I Have Shot," declares that in five tiger hunts three of these fierce brutes fell to her share. Tennyson was clearly wrong when he referred to lovely woman as "the lesser man." But you see there is nothing new under the sun. She was in a way forestalled by the Marchioness of Hastings. Then, too, have we not read of Lady Fearnought, a Nimrod of the chase who could clear a five-barred gate on a horse with the keenest fox-hunter in the county of Sussex, was always in at the death, and was reckoned the best shot within a hundred miles. Her maiden name was Emma Beagle, and she wedded Sir Charles Fearnought. Lady Fearnought was quite the rage, and says Egan:—"From hence we may date the era of women venturing their pretty necks in a fox-chase, shooting, flying, and becoming female charioteers to rival the celebrity of the fair huntress, who was at the head of the 'haut-ton,' with all these dashing ladies; and we had Fearnought riding hats, Fearnought boots and spurs, and Fearnought saddles!"

A FEMALE JOCKEY.

But I have yet to tell you of a still more famous sportswoman of the days of old—namely, Mrs. Alicia Thornton, the beloved wife of the still more celebrated Colonel Thornton. The incidents I am about to relate stand as a monument of female intrepidity. There was a relationship between the families of Colonel Thornton, of Thornvill Park, and Mr. Flint who frequently partook of the exhilerating bottle at the former's mansion. In the course of one of their equestrian excursions in the Park, Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint conversed on the qualities of their steeds, and the horses were galloped to discover the better. Vingarillo, aided by her fair rider, beat her antagonist, which so annoyed Mr. Flint that he challenged the lady to make a match. Like Miss Pond, of still earlier celebrity, Mrs. Thornton determined to try, and her husband made a match, the terms being:—"In August, 1804, a match for 500 guineas and £1,000 bye, four miles, between Colonel Thornton's Vingarillo and Mr. Flint's Thornville, by Volunteer, Mrs. Thornton to ride her weight against Mr. Flint's." On Saturday, August 25, the contest was decided on the Knavesmire, at York, and 100,000 persons were present. The "York Herald" in its accounts said that such an assemblage were never seen—not even when Eclipse ran, and the 6th Light Dragoons deserved credit for keeping the ground. The "Herald" continues:—"About four o'clock, Mrs. Thornton appeared on the ground, full of spirit, her horse led by Colonel Thornton, and followed by Mr. Baker and Mr. H. Boynton. Afterwards appeared Mr. Flint. They started a little past four o'clock. The lady took the lead for upwards of three miles in a most capital style. Her horse, however, had much the shorter stroke of the two. When within a mile of being home, Mr. Flint pushed forward, and got the lead, which he kept. Mrs. Thornton used every exertion, but finding it impossible to win the race, she drew up in a sportsmanlike style, when within about two distances. At the commencement of the running bets were 5 and 6 to 4 on the lady; in running the first three miles 1 to 4 and 2 to 1 in her favour. Indeed, the oldest sportsman on the stand thought she must have won. In running the last mile the odds were in favour of Mr. Flint. Never, surely, did a woman ride in a better style. It was difficult to say whether her horsemanship, her dress, or her beauty were most admired—the tout ensemble was unique. Mrs. Thornton's dress was a leopard-coloured body, with blue sleeves, the rest buff, and blue cap. Mr. Flint rode in white. The race was run in nine minutes fifty-nine seconds. No words can express the disappointment felt at the defeat of Mrs. Thornton. The spirit she displayed, and the good humour with which she has borne her loss, have greatly diminished the joy of many winners. . . . . Not less than £200,000 were pending upon Mrs. Thornton's match; perhaps more, if we include the bets in every part of the country, and there is no part, we believe, in which there were not some."

Not at all discouraged by her defeat, Mrs. Thornton publicly challenged Mr. Flint to ride the same match in the following year, his horse Thornville against anyone of three that she would bring, and he might select, and which should be hunted by her through the season. The challenge, however, was refused. The appended "jeu d'esprit" was handed about on the occasion:—

"The beau monde will condemn what I write, beyond doubt,
And some simpering young misses will giggle and pout;
But the odds that I bet shall be twenty to one,
That such an exploit ne'er by woman was done."

A SECOND MATCH.

Next year—1805—Mrs. Thornton rode in a match in which she was opposed by Brekle, the Archer of the day, over a course of two miles, and victory rested with the fair jockey. On this occasion Mrs. Thornton was beautifully dressed in a purple cap and waistcoat, and "her skirts were nankeen coloured, and, being short, enabled those assembled to see her embroidered stockings and purple shoes, which looked very nice." The lady celebrated the event in a spirited poem, of four verses. If I mistake not, Mrs. Thornton was a "Miss Corston, of Essex, an accomplished young lady of some fortune." It is, therefore, all the more painful to read a letter published in December, 1823. It ran:—"To the Editor of 'The Sportsman's Magazine.' Sir,—Having observed a paragraph in the papers of the 9th instant, headed 'Female Jockeyship,' which details an event in which I was nearly interested, I am induced to make a proposition to the sporting world should you have the goodness to give it publicity. I rode the race, as stated, against my brother-in-law, Mr. Flint, he riding Thornville (a son of Jupiter) his own weight thirteen stone, and I an aged horse, called Vingarillo, and as I rode (including saddle, etc.) only eight stone, it was supposed that the extra weight would have told against age. In this, however, the best judges were deceived, as my horse broke down at the end of the third mile. Mr. Flint declined any further trial on more equal terms. However, I was successful the following year—1805—beating the (now) veteran Buckle, two miles over Knavesmire. Now, as I still possess health and nerve sufficient (although I have since had a severe contest with an implacable antagonist, Poverty). I am willing again to exert my prowess on the turf, if any sporting gentleman will further my undertaking by subscription, or otherwise, and should success attend me, I would amply remunerate those who were kind enough to give publicity to my wishes. Your most obedient, A. Thornton." I say it is a pity to read of a great historic sportswoman reduced to straits that she has to make such a proposition as this. And yet we are still discussing the questions. "Ought Women to Fish?" "Should Ladies Cycle?" "Should Ladies Hunt?" and "Should Women Engage in Sports at all?"

WEAKNESS NOT THE ACCIDENT OF SEX.

In 1892 and 1893, I devoted one article, each summer, to this subject, but I have never previously troubled you with the deeds of some of our female forbears. I think they are worth recalling. What is life without health and strength? A dreary wilderness in which we are wretches crawling along between heaven and the bottomless pit. I cannot say that I wish to see women ape men, but for the sake of the race to be I do desire to see our girl-women well developed. Feebleness in females is not always the accident of sex. It is more generally the result of neglected physical education. I am then pleased to annually note the growth of the movement in favour of the increased love of sport among women, and of active participation in suitable pastimes. Women now fish, cycle, shoot, ride, drive, golf, play lawn-tennis, croquet, cricket, enjoy archery, billiards, deerstalking, hunting, swimming, gymnastics, punting, rowing, fencing, mountaineering, and other amusements.

LATTER DAY PROGRESS OF SPORTSWOMEN.

Let us see for a few moments what has been done of recent years. I think it was in 1893 that the first ascent of the Matterhorn was made by Mrs. Farrar, an English lady, who had a most perilous adventure extending over seventeen hours. In addition to tiger and bear hunting, to which I have already alluded, the fair sex have engaged in kangaroo hunting. These ladies are only equalled by the bravery displayed by their sisters who take their lives in their hand and go exploring parts of Africa. As to cycling, there is no end of female flyers and lydies' clubs. Mrs. Robins Pennell prefers a "ladies' safety" to any machine. On one of them she has made a journey across Central Europe as far East as the Roumanian frontier. She finds the two-wheeled machine superior to a tricycle because it only requires one track, and offers less resistance to the wind. Indeed, the question is not should ladies cycle? but, what should they cycle in? Miss N. G. Bacon, the secretary of the Mowbray House Cycling Association, London, has advocated a skirtless costume. She wants a dress that is rational—that is to say, comfortable and safe. I admit the danger and difficulty of cycling with skirts although I have never tried it myself, but I should say that there are at least two other considerations besides comfort and safety—and they are modesty and beauty. This is the cycling problem. Fishing is, undoubtedly, making rapid headway amongst the ladies. A woman cannot injure herself fishing as she can in shooting. Nor can she harm her friends, while the exercise, the fresh air, even the impaling of worms, the unhooking of struggling fish, the cultivation of the virtue of silence, and the encouragement of patience are surely better than five o'clock tea, scandal, and little-mindedness. Let women, however, be content to angle from convenient stations and in a good stout shortish dress. As recently suggested, a lady in wading trousers and waterproof petticoats down to the knees is not a thing of beauty to gaze upon. Golf is a pastime most eminently suited to our sisters, wives, and cousins. Some of the ladies' golf clubs are most flourishing institutions. The Wimbledon Ladies' Golf Club, for instance, has three hundred members, and there are many waiting to gain admission. For two years has this club provided the runners-up in the Ladies' Championship—Miss Isette Pearson, but on each occasion has she been defeated by Lady Margaret Scott, last year at St. Anne's, and this summer at Littlestone. Indeed, Lady Margaret Scott, who is the delightful looking daughter of Lord Eldon, possesses a fine style and the swing of a well-known Scotch professional. There is no woman player of the same class as Lady Margaret Scott. She is like Lottie Dod was at lawn-tennis—another splendid pastime for the witches of the world. Let me add, as I have often said before, that walking is one of the most health-giving of our amusements. It is the foundation-stone of all physical fitness. Miss Leale, the young lady who attracted attention by her shooting at Bisley, has soon found imitators, as we have recently had Mrs. Follett and Mrs. Crabbe handling a rifle skilfully at the Army Rifle meeting at Aldershot, while it is well known that there are lady-masters of some hunts. Eh, dear, how the world jogs on! Now that women are so numerous at our universities, and that they take such high honours in the examinations, I shall soon expect to see them joining in suitable sports and pastimes. There is no reason why all the fun at the 'Varsities should be restricted to mere men. What say you to the Ladies' University Boat Race of the future?

APPARENTLY they are not so very democratic in Wales after all. The slates, whose manufacture is one of the chief industries of the Principality, are called "Princesses," "Duchesses," "Countesses," and "Ladies," according to their size, as the Prince and Princess of Wales learned on their visit to the Bethesda quarries. The Bethesda quarries are of remarkable interest, and they either possess, or used to possess, a most curious optical illusion. The visitor is told to look at a particular stream of water from a certain point, and it is almost impossible to resist the belief that the water is running up hills instead of down.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEES *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

THIS game was resumed at noon yesterday, and as was expected resulted in an easy win for the Parsees by an innings and 29 runs. The visitors seemed to be under an unlucky star all the time. They had to play without their best bowler Sinclair, and another European member of the team Waddington. Two Bombay Gymkhana ground-men Framji and Jehangir were taken in their stead, but the disadvantage of this arrangement was manifest. The condition of the wicket on both days was just what suits Sinclair, and if he had been bowling the Parsees, it goes without saying, he would not have run up the score to 178. Vajesing, who was sent out first to defend the sticks against the Parsee attack got hurt on Friday evening and could not play, and the Kathiawar team had to play with ten men only. Under such circumstances the interest in the game had died out. Yet some good cricket on both sides made the match a thoroughly enjoyable one, and most of the visitors while bidding good-bye to their friends and the Parsee cricketers remarked:—"Though we are licked we have enjoyed the play." In one short hour the visitors had to quit possession of the wickets with a respectable total of 96, a figure not very frequently scored against the Parsee bowling. Except Souter and Honeyford none of them made anything approaching a stand, Honeyford carrying out his bat for 34 without a single palpable chance. Of the Parsee bowlers Mistry was the most successful. His average in the second innings being 3 wickets for 2 runs only. At one o'clock when the last wicket fell, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel invited Captain Ashby and his men to lunch with the Parsee team as on Friday afternoon, but the visitors having another engagement could not accept it. The Kathiawar team leave by the Guzerat mail to-night. Bapasola will remain in Bombay until the end of the month so as to join the Parsee club on the 24th instant to play against the Presidency European team. The details of yesterday's game are as under:—

The game was resumed at noon and Raja opened the attack against Ogadh and Hemo, the two not-outs overnight. Ogadh gave a chance for the second ball which Spencer did not accept on slip. Kanga put up a maiden. Raja's next was a maiden with a wicket, he having scattered Hemo's wooden yard, (26-3-5). Bapasola partnered Ogadh and got a double and a 4 off Kanga, he also tried a third smite off the same bowler, but skied the ball, and it was very pluckily caught by Daruwala, (27-4-6). Captain Ashby took his place, and it looked as if he was determined to score. He got a double off Kanga and his next slog, which in all probability would be boundary stopped, was held very smartly by Daruwalla who had also dismissed Bapasola. If the Captain's smite had only been two yards longer six would have been credited to his account, (30-5-2). Souter and Ogadh were now at the wickets and after several singles were secured Ogadh was held by Judge, off Raja, (39-6-13). Honeyford was the next man in partnership with Souter who was putting away singles very cleverly. While trying to put away Mistry, who had now relieved Raja, Souter put his leg in front of the sticks, and was given l-b-w, (62-7-7). Jehangir filled the vacancy and pulled up the total to 80, Honeyford contributing 27 until now. Jehangir was at last caught on the slip by Spencer, off Mistry, (82-8-4). Shivshanker went in and sent Kanga to the leg boundary. A few more strokes from Honeyford raised the total to 96, when Shivshankor skied Mistry, and was held by the Parsee captain, (96-9-5). The last man Vajesing could not play owing to the injury he received the previous day, and the innings therefore closed for 96, leaving the Parsees to win by an innings and 29 runs.

Score:—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

D D Kanga, c Vajesing, b Hemo	6
S B Spencer, c Hemo, b Ogadh	50
D E Mody, c Bapasola, b Ashby	32
B C Machliwalla, c Shivshanker, b Ashby	7
M D Kanga, c Substitute, b Hemo	3
R E Mody, b Shivshanker	0
D C Daruwalla, b Ashby	23
K M Mistry, b Shivshanker	19
K H Judge, not out	9
K D Engineer, l-b-w, b Ashby	0
D M Raja, c Honeyford, b Ashby	9
Extras	20
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Hemo	75	40	1	2
Shivshanker	120	43	9	2
Ogbad	50	31	3	1
Bapasola	30	18	3	0
Ashby	67	26	2	5

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
McCausland, c Judge, M Kanga	2	b Kanga	4
M Framji, c Spencer, b Mistry	5	b Raja	4
Ogbad, st D Kanga, b Mistry	0	c Judge, b Raja	13
Hemo, b Mistry	5	b Raja	5
Bapasola, c Judge, b Mistry	15	c Daruwalla, b Kanga	6
Ashby, c D Mody, b Mistry	17	c Daruwalla, b Kanga	2
Souter, c Mistry, b M Kanga	0	l-b-w b Mistry	7
Honeyford, b Mistry	8	not out	34
Jehangir, not out	1	c Spencer, b Mistry	4
Shivshanker, b Mistry	0	c Machliwalla, b Mistry	5
Vajesing, hurt, retired	0	did not bat	
Extras	0	Extra	12
Total	53	Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Mistry	64	18	6	7	110	29	11	3
Kanga	69	35	2	2	135	62	7	3
					38	2	6	3

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be regretted that some of the speakers at yesterday's meeting of the Oriental Company did not observe a greater economy of words, or strive to be more careful in the choice of their language. Much valuable time was lost in discussions of mere academic interest, discussions which, I admit, showed the great acuteness of the gentlemen who started them, but which had little or no practical bearing on the immediate business before the meeting. They were, however, serviceable, inasmuch as they were made convenient pegs for an attack on the administration generally, and upon the able and efficient manager in particular. As your report of yesterday's proceedings shows, two or three of the gentlemen who were so conspicuously in evidence at this meeting, as well as at the previous meeting, harped much on the "irregularities," and, what they were pleased to term, the "gross mismanagement" of the company. In all their speeches these expressions were iterated and re-iterated with such painful frequency that any outsider unacquainted with the actual state of the association's affairs, would be led to suppose that some catastrophe was impending, that the safety of the institution was in jeopardy, that some calamitous losses had been incurred, or that the management had been guilty of some grievious, and financially, scandalous dereliction of their duty. But when we come to examine into these alleged "irregularities," and into this "gross mismanagement we find no specific instances of greater gravity than a few cases of clerical oversight which might occur, and in fact do occur, in even the best managed commercial or mercantile establishments—some paltry question about whether the manager is, or is not, an ex-officio director—some petty point whether the commission allowed for influencing business is not excessive, or whether it is right that the company should be charged for the modest furnishing of the manager's apartments. These are practically the sum total of the "irregularities" and gross mismanagement which have roused the ire and provoked the eloquence of the orators, whose copiousness the chairman was almost powerless to restrain at yesterday's sitting. The gentlemen who attacked the direction of the company's affairs profess to be actuated by the best and purest of motives. It may be that their motives are upright and honourable; but their mode of serving the interests of the institution are decidedly open to question. Those shareholders and policyholders of the Oriental who have its true interests at heart will pray that the association may be saved from such "candid friends" as those who, yesterday, deplored in piteous tones the "lax administration," which, in their view, has too long prevailed. The truth is, there is no occasion for any jeremiad. The Oriental is in a most satisfactory financial position; the amount of new business done during the past year has been the largest in any year of its history: the funds are invested in Government securities and retained in India; and the management is exceptionally economical—in short, the company is a great and splendid success, the credit of which is largely, if not entirely, to be ascribed to its founder, manager, and actuary. But the directors and Mr. Slater must have a care. Between this and the date of next meeting let them watch that no somnolent *punkawalla* discharge his duties fitfully, that no overfed *hamal* lapse into general untidiness, and that no member of the clerical staff fail to dot his i's and cross his t's, else, at the next ordinary, or extraordinary, or ordinary adjourned meeting we shall have a number of "aggrieved" policyholders warmly denouncing the "irregularities" and "gross mismanagement" of the company, and the utter incompetency of all and sundry.—Yours, &c.,

August 7. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE PAHANG OUTBREAK.

THE TEMBELING ENGAGEMENT.

FULL and authentic particulars regarding the Tembeling engagement are now to hand. They show that Colonel Walker and his little band of Sikhs had a pretty brisk time in attacking the rebels within their fortifications there. Further they show the wonderful pluck of the British officers, and notably so in the case of Colonel Walker and Captain Talbot, the latter, unfortunately, being still in hospital at Singapore, slowly recovering from his wound. They show also the remarkable ingenuity of the rebels in stockade-making, and the celerity with which, when once boldly attacked they evacuate those stockades. It may be remembered from the account published in the *Straits Times* of the 2nd instant, that the Government forces were assembled at Kuala Tembeling on the night of Thursday, the 28th June, while the Malays, under the Toh Rajah of Jellai, were on the other side of the river, all preparations being ready for the attack on the rebel stockades, up the Tembeling, on the following morning. Very early on the morning of Friday, the 29th June, final preparations were finished, and between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock the forces started, all under the command of Colonel Walker, who led the main, and as it afterwards proved, the only attack. With Colonel Walker were Captain Talbot, Captain Lyons, Inspector Graham, and Mr. Wise. Their force consisted of about seventy Sikhs of whom about one-half were Pathans, seven Dyaks, and a number of Malays with Toh Garang Eesuf. This section, it was arranged, should make the main attack, their route lying in a circular line by way of a jungle track (through which they could only proceed in single file), bringing them immediately upon the rebel stockades. Mr. Doff, with Mr. Stewart, and a force of about seventy Sikhs, several Dyaks, and a number of Malays under one of Toh Rajah's chiefs, were told off to make the left attack on the other, or left side of the river, and to take some smaller stockades which had there been erected. With them went some Malays to act as guides. A large party of Malays, in charge of one of Toh Rajah of Jellai's chiefs, were to make a detour to the right of Colonel Walker's course, so that they could bring themselves out beyond the stockades, just by a small stream, and thus cut off any escape by that way. A start was made between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock, the main attack carrying the seven-pounder gun. For the

and 4,500 rounds of ammunition, partially buckshot cartridges. Nearly all of these arms and ammunition were of those served out to the Malays, by our Government, during the previous outbreak. One boat full of rice, moored close into the stockade, was sunk by our fire, and another boat containing stores was very much knocked about, and two men were killed in it. There were some eight or ten Chinese boats which the rebels had seized previously. All these boats were just in front of the stockades; and the bulk of our force returned down stream to Kuala Tembeling in them, taking down the body of the late Mr. Wise, and also Captain Talbot. On arrival at the Kuala Mr. Egerton, who had remained, there sent Captain Talbot, and the wounded Sikhs, with the dresser, in a steam launch, down the river to Pekan, whence they afterwards came on to Singapore in the Sea Belle.

The remains of the late Mr. Wise were buried, on the evening of the fight, inside the old stockade or police station at Kuala Tembeling, which was raided by the rebels when they first reappeared in Pahang, commencing the present outbreak. The ceremony was most impressive from its very simpleness. Mr. Egerton and Colonel Walker officiated at the graveside. All the Sikhs and their officers were drawn up around the grave, and they witnessed the last rites to a worthy and much respected officer and gentleman. A small wooden cross has been placed over the grave. The two rifle bullet wounds which Mr. Wise received came from behind from the Selangor Pathans. At the time Mr. Wise was close in the wake of Colonel Walker, moving forward; and his Malay boy was close to him, and remained with him the whole time. When Mr. Wise fell his boy assisted him underneath the first stockade where he died. Mr. Wise told his boy, in Malay, that he had not been shot by the enemy, but by their own men. He had two bullet wounds in his right thigh, one about two or three inches about the knee joint, coming out at the knee cap, and the other about five inches higher. There were no other wounds. He died within an hour, probably half an hour, from hemorrhage. Colonel Walker had asked Mr. Egerton to allow Mr. Wise to accompany him, Mr. Wise knowing all the Malays so well, and being moreover a good Malay scholar, he was permitted to go. But it is worthy of note as marking the disposition of the man in his desire to further, by all means in his power, the action that was about to be taken, that Mr. Wise was only too anxious to accompany Colonel Walker. During the action Mr. Egerton remained at Kuala Tembeling, Colonel Walker having especially asked Mr. Egerton not to go, and he did not go. He, however, did accompany the main attack for a short distance.

The morning after the engagement, Mr. Duff, fifty Sikhs, the Dyaks, and a large party of Malays went on up river to Kuala Tahan, where one of their boats was fired upon—the men who fired just delivered one volley and then bolted. Since then that party has gone to Kuala Sat, and it was somewhere about that spot that they were caught up by Mr. Clifford and Colonel Walker. They are now supposed to be at Pagi, which is very near the Kelantan frontier. They have had no fighting, nor met with any opposition beyond that noted.

In speaking afterwards of the merits of the force during the engagement, Colonel Walker said that the Sikhs had fought extremely well, and when it came to the rush they responded creditably. He does not speak so well of the Selangor Pathans from the fact that they fired so wildly without aiming. It is thought, however, that the Pathans rushed forward into the fray afterwards and behaved very well. As for Captain Talbot his remarkable pluck was shown when he went overland from Selangor to the front, refusing the offer of a relay of ponies simply because, as he said, he wanted to show his men the way. Everyone there speaks of Captain Talbot's great endurance in pushing forward after he was so badly wounded. He kept in with the van and he was amongst those who fired after the retreating rebels when the stockades were taken. Captain Talbot certainly did his duty as a soldier.

Amongst the twelve rebels killed was one ex-Kelantan chief, named Che Harara, who had acted on our side as a scout during the previous disturbance. Colonel Walker and Mr. Egerton waited at Kuala Tembeling in order to get definite information about the rebels. The information had just come that the rebels were retreating up the river in one boat, and an expeditionary force was just about to start with Mr. Duff and Mr. Egerton, when Mr. Clifford arrived and he went on instead of Mr. Egerton. On the way down the river Mr. Egerton found every thing perfectly quiet—the Malays are again taking to planting; and the traffic on the river has been resumed.

The rebels' stockades were constructed on the principle of giving as much obstruction as possible to the attack. The space between the jungle line and the fence of the stokades was probably about eighty yards. This ground looked as if it had been cleared some time ago, for partially grown scrub and jungle weeds were all around. Inside of the main stockade there were traces of half-grown Indian corn as if, before the rebels had taken it over, it had been an agricultural patch. In the open space there was a natural downward slope for about forty yards, while the remaining forty yards were on an incline, so that in the matter of height the stockades were excellently situated. In other words, the level of the ground on which our troops first made their appearance was on a level with the earthwork enclosure. From the sketch it will be seen that there were three stockades on the right bank, and two on the left bank, and each of them was encompassed with stout fencing built of canes, about five feet high, with a cross bar running along the back, and tied together with rattans. All Malay stockades, or *kubus*, have these fences, which are called *anek kubus*. These fences take some time to force through and, of course, all the time our forces were so engaged they laid themselves open to the rebels' fire. Just inside the first fence on the right bank, and opposite the jungle track exit, was situated the rebel sentry box which had been improvised out of a stump (twelve feet high) of a large jungle tree. The top had been fortified, but it would seem that, as soon as the alarm was raised by the sentinel there, he immediately retreated to the first stockade. This latter was similar to an ordinary Malay hut, made bullet-proof with faggots, loopholed for firing. When the alarm was given by the sentry it was followed at once by the firing of twelve or fifteen rifles from the first stockade. The rebels in that stockade, as soon as our forces were on the fence retreated to the second stockade through a known space in the sub-dividing fence. This stockade was rather an ingenious structure. It commenced on the bank of the river (which bank has a sloping depth of about forty feet) and consisted of a massive earth work enclosure with walls four feet high and three feet thick. The actual stockade was in front of the earth work; and this stockade had been built on piles about nine feet high with the upper part fortified with faggots and the like loopholed. The idea of having the stockade on nine feet piles was to admit of the men within firing from above, while at the same time the men within the earthwork could be firing also underneath the stockade. It was during the rush for this stockade that Mr. Wise was shot; and Captain Talbot was well upon this stockade when he was also shot. About thirty yards away to the right, as shown on the sketch, there was another stockade similar in every respect to the first. It was while attacking that stockade that Captain Lyons was shot. About one hundred yards further to the right there is a ravine in which a small stream is flowing. It was on the other side of this ravine that the Toh Rajah's Malays were to be stationed, in order to cut off retreat there, a course of escape that was followed by the main body of the rebels. The Toh Rajah's Malays did not get into that position in time to assist the main attack; and the only shot that wing expended was one—a snapshot at a straggler. On the left bank a small bit of the jungle, which is very dense, had been cleared, and two small stockades, about twelve feet square each, with inward sloping sides made of logs, had been built. They had only kajang roofing and a very small door to each. They were loopholed for shooting and had around them one of the fences already described. It was about a mile or so above, or to the right of those stockades, where Mr. Duff's force was brought out.—*Straits Times.*

THE latest addition to the ranks of science is the eminent showman, Buffalo Bill. Under his other name of Cody he has contributed to the *Cosmopolitan* an article on "Hunting in the Plains," which contains the following item of well-digested and original scientific research. In old days, he says, there was no dew on the Prairies. "You slept on your blanket at any season of the year, and when you awoke in the morning it was as dry as when you lay down. There has been an absolute change in all this. Heavy dews now fall with as much regularity as elsewhere. I have a theory of my own to account for the phenomenon, and that is that the erection of wire fences, which has unquestionably increased the downfall of rain, has in the same way, by the attraction of electrical currents, brought about the dew." An interesting point would be now to find out whether, if the wire fences were removed, the dews would remain, or whether they would go too. The *teredo*, or boring-worm, is supposed to have come to England *via* the Atlantic Cable, but it has never been noticed that a break in the cable makes any difference in its power of boring everything and everybody that has anything to do with it. Possibly, in the same way, Colonel Cody's dews, having once discovered an eligible falling-ground with lots of accommodation, would go on falling there for the rest of time from sheer inertia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—The rainfall of the week has been very unequal. The heaviest falls have occurred in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Narsinghpur, which register from 4 to 6 inches; and in the three Chhattisgarh districts, Sambalpur having received 13 inches. The only large deficit now is in Seoni, where rain has fallen, but the exact amount of the week is not reported. Generally speaking, heavy rain of the preceding week has been balanced by light rain this week and *vice versa*. Rainfall is in excess in Saugor—nearly 17 inches; Damoh, Nimar, and Sambalpur 6 inches; Wardha and Bilaspur 5 inches; and in other districts normal. The agricultural outlook is generally good. In Saugor rice is doing well, but break is much needed for juar, about half of which has been sown. In Damoh juar sowings exceed the average. In other districts the crops are doing well, and the timely break in Nimar and the Nagpur country has been most beneficial. Sowing and weeding of rice impeded somewhat in Chhattisgarh, but prospects are good. The number of persons on relief-works has fallen slightly to 8,315 in Saugor, and risen slightly to 2,577 in Damoh. Some private gratuitous relief was given in Saugor city. Imports of grain into Saugor were 19,000 maunds, but only 2,500 maunds were received by Damoh. Prices show little change; wheat has risen in Saugor itself to 11½ seers, but continues at 12 to 14 seers in the out-lying tehsils; in Damoh wheat is steady at 10½; and there is no change of importance in other districts.

For the past week the Jumna has been steadily rising at Delhi. The water is now up to the city wall, which skirts the Metropolitan and Grand Hotels, and the Court buildings. It is also as far up to the Kudsia Gardens as it could be, and if it were not for the high ground thereabouts, the stream would find its way through the garden and, perhaps, into a portion of the civil station. One side of the Metcalfe estate is also being cut into by the river, and a few of the ravines between the estate and the river are full of water. Three villages in the district have suffered much from the flood, the inhabitants being compelled to take shelter on the tops of their houses and in trees. Boats were sent to their assistance, and it is expected that all will be conveyed in safety to Delhi. The other day, a bed was discovered floating down the river on which a lad of about eighteen years of age was seated. He was, probably, an inhabitant of one of these villages. Two men on the bank pluckily jumped into the river to his rescue, but they are reported to have been drowned. The weather, on Friday, was cloudy, and there was every prospect of further heavy rain.

A JUTKA picnic is the latest freak of frivolity in Bangalore. The guests were asked to come in jutkas, and prizes were awarded for the best decorated. The judges were Colonel Morris, Major Jenkins, and Captain Bethune, and the prizes were given away by the Maharajah of Mysore who was present, and seemed very much amused at the whole affair. Mrs. Young obtained the first prize for her jutka, got up as "Autumn." This was "a thing of beauty," and the labour bestowed upon the decorations must have been very great. The prize was a model of a jutka and pony formed into a brooch, and was very pretty. The second prize was gained by Miss Mansfield Clark, whose jutka was driven by Mr. Walker, got up as a "Tinker." Other jutkas were "highly commended." Perhaps the best was the elephant, by Major Stevens, who drove Mrs. Bidie. For this a consolation prize was given.

THE Travancore Government has granted exchange compensation allowance to its European officials on actual home remittances to the extent of 28½ per cent. It has, however, not yet decided whether to grant any relief in respect to furlough allowances and pensions.

THE only appointments that will become vacant during the current year on the Madras Army Head-quarters Staff will be that of Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, when Colonel W. Eliott Lockhart, R.A., completes his five years' tenure of that appointment on the 31st October next.

THE Government of Madras, in reply to certain references, has notified that it does not consider contributions to the Pasteur Institute to be a charge which can, under Section 95 of Act V. of 1884, be legally debited to the funds of local boards within the areas of which the institute is not actually situated.

THE two men, who were sentenced to death by Mr. Jones Bateman, Sessions Judge of Saharanpore, in April last, for the murder of two children for the sake of their ornaments, underwent the extreme penalty of the law at the Dehra jail, a few days ago, their appeals having been rejected by the High Court of the province.

AN interesting ceremony took place on July 16, when a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion Devonshire Regiment, recently returned from India, were presented with medals for service in the late war in Burma. Lady Harrison, wife of the General commanding the Western District, made the presentations at a full parade of the regiment, and afterwards the pretty ceremony of trooping the colours was gone through. Latter in the day sports were held in honour of the event, and in the evening the rank and file were entertained at dinner.

THE Indian Volunteers who are now on a visit to England terminated their tour of inspection to the naval and military stations in England by a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday night, July 14, Captain Petley, commander of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, presiding.

THE Christian Literature Society for India is appealing for £500 to republish—as a memorial to Miss C. M. Tucker ("A.L.O.E.")—this well-known writer's eighty-seven works for Indian readers. It is proposed to translate the works into a much larger number of the languages of India, with illustrations.

LADY DUFFERIN and Lady Hermoine Blackwood have taken up their residence at Walmer Castle, where they will be joined by Lord Dufferin. They propose making a stay at Clandeboye before returning to Paris in October.

THE officers of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry have, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, hit upon an excellent plan by which the work of the Association for the Employment of Reserve Men may be popularised in their regimental district. In connection with their regimental branch they organised a dinner at their depot headquarters at Pontefract. To this all pensioners and Reserve men who have worn the uniform of the 51st or 105th Regiments were invited. It was hoped that by getting together as many old soldiers as were in the neighbourhood on a regimental anniversary—in this case Minden Day—the men would meet old friends, and would possibly be able to find work for comrades who had been less fortunate than themselves. Notices of the dinner were sent out to all pensioners and Reserve men of the regiment with their last pay warrants. Any surplus from the subscriptions—given by the past and present officers of the regiment—were to go towards augmenting the funds of the Employment Society. The idea is an excellent one, and an example which other regiments will probably speedily follow, especially those which already have instituted employment societies of their own.

THE marriage took place, on the afternoon of July 17, at Mickleham Church, of Miss Marie Eveleen Meredith, only daughter of Mr. George Meredith, with Mr. Henry P. Sturgis, of Givon's-grove, Leatherhead. The Rev. H. Harke (vicar) and the Rev. Dr. Jessop, rector of Scarning, Norfolk, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white ribbed silk trimmed with Brussels lace. She wore orange-blossoms and a veil of Brussels lace, and carried a prayer-book, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Howard Sturgis, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, the bridesmaids being the Misses Margery and Mary Sturgis, daughters of the bridegroom; Miss Glady's Palmer, Miss Lewis, and Miss Kate Grissell.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th July 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Chas. H. Robinson, Mechanical Engineer, residing in No. 45, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, for a hand Punkah Machine. James Myline, Zemindar and Indigo Planter of Beheea, in the district of Shahabad, Bengal, for portable domestic appliances for the threshing of cereals and other seeds, and the production of bhoosa from the straw of same. Henry Smith, M.D., Surgeon Captain, Bengal Medical Service, Medical Officer, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, for a combination curricle and pack saddle, the pack arrangement by either loading hooks or cradle. Martin Wanner, of Yorktown, County of Delaware, State of Indiana, United States of America, for refrigerating liquid. Norman S. Rudolf, B. Sc., A.I.C., F.C.S., etc., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Sewan, Sarun, Bengal, India, for an improved device for registering the time at which indigo vats have been opened. William Walker, younger, of Birmingham, England, Electrician, and Frank Richard Wilkins of Handsworth, England, Chemical Merchant, for improvements in primary voltaic-batteries. William Walker the younger, of Birmingham, England, Electrician, and Frank Richard Wilkins of Handsworth, England, Chemical Merchant, for improvements in primary voltoic-batteries.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer, and Patent Agent of 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, British India, for improvements in Brick Kilns. (Filed 18th June 1894). William Alfred Lambert, Caretaker, Imperial Secretariat, Treasury, and Government Central Press Buildings, 2 Government Place, Calcutta, for an improved hydraulic automatic punkah working apparatus. (Filed 26th July 1894.) Jean Alexandre Lacote, of 95 Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other fibrous plants. (Filed 20th July 1894.) John Gwynne, Engineer, of Hammersmith, Iron Works, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in dredging apparatus. (Filed 20th July 1894.) Craven William Burford of No. 548, Flinders Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Printer, for an improved cord stop for sun blinds and analogous structures. (Filed 19th July 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. R. M. Eastman's invention for improvements in railway chairs, keys or wedges. (Specification filed 28th April 1890). Mr. J. J. Jones' invention for a seal-pin bolt for securing and sealing the hasps or links of doors or gates or covers. (Specification filed 24th April 1890); Mr. R. H. Cave's invention for an improvement in the process of indigo manufacture. (Specification filed 22nd April 1890.)

ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

THE sixty-ninth annual cricket match between Eton and Harrow should have commenced at Lord's at half-past eleven on Friday, July 13. Unfortunately, however, heavy showers of rain fell during the morning, and when the hour at which the game should have been started arrived, the ground was in a very saturated condition, and the water lay upon the wicket in pools. The attendance of spectators was very small, and the scene presented was a most dismal one. Rain continued to fall with tantalising persistency, and at three o'clock it was decided not to play. Of the 68 matches already played Eton have won 28 and Harrow 29, while 11 have been drawn. This is the generally accepted record, but Harrow men object very strongly to the inclusion of the first game—that of 1805. Only 9 individual scores of over a hundred have been made in the matches, the most recent being that of 108 by Mr. R. B. Hoare, for Harrow, in 1888. The first (152) was compiled by Mr. E. Bayley, in 1841. Last year Eton obtained an easy victory by 9 wickets, this being the first they had obtained since 1887. The elevens chosen for this year's contest were as follows:—

Eton.—G. E. Bromley Martin (captain), C. C. Pilkington, F. H. Cunliffe H. W. Kettlewell, L. D. Gosling, B. Chinnery, A. M. Hollins, R. W. Mitchell, G. F. Baird, A. B. Lubbock, and T. D. Pilkington. F. Robertson is twelfth man.

Harrow.—J. H. Bullock (captain) J. H. Stogdon, G. P. Gore, C. D. Williams, R. F. Vibart, J. L. Fisher, A. S. Crawley, J. Bradshaw, A. Page, A. H. W. Bentinck, and F. Symes Thompson.

For Eton, Bromley-Martin, Pilkington, Cunliffe, Kettlewell, and Gosling played at Lord's last year, while in the Harrow team, Bullock, Stogdon, Gore, Williams, and Vibart are old "blues." After a blank day it was almost inevitable that the match should be left unfinished. In the early morning on Saturday rain again interfered with the progress of the game, but for the rest of the day the weather was entirely favourable, and the attendance of spectators was large. The wicket was very damp at the commencement, still, Harrow, who won the toss and batted first, ran up the respectable total of 129. Stogdon was the principal contributor. He scored 32 in good style, although he was let off at the wicket after making a couple. Gore batted very steadily, and Bradshaw, the eleventh man, hit out lustily for 16, but otherwise there was little to note. Eton commenced very poorly, losing two wickets for a similar number of runs, but Pilkington and afterwards Cunliffe came to the rescue, and each scored over 30. Yet nine of their wickets were down for 107. As in the case of Harrow, the last wicket was a troublesome one to capture, Mitchell batting with confidence for 17. Harrow began their second batting venture at twenty minutes past five with the same pair as in the first instance—Vibart and Crawley. Cunliffe and C Pilkington were entrusted with the attack. The former was hit to leg for 4 in his first over by Vibart, but in his second he got Crawley caught at the wicket. Seven for one wicket. Vibart did not survive his partner long, as Pilkington bowled him with the score at 9, of which he had contributed 4. Stogdon and Bentinck formed a partnership which realised 26 runs before Stogdon was caught at point for 19. With an addition of 4 more runs Bentinck followed him back to the pavilion, after a stay at the wickets of half an hour for 4. Gore and Williams raised the total to 50, when the former was bowled. The remaining five wickets only added 30 runs, and the Harrow second innings was over at five minutes to seven for an aggregate of 80, and the match as already stated, was left drawn. The wicket had dried considerably and played a little easier, so that the the total did not compare favourably with that of the first innings. Eton only tried three bowlers, Cunliffe and C. C. Pilkington commenced, and Mitchell replaced the latter for thirteen overs in the first innings. In the second Cunliffe and Pilkington were unchanged. The former, therefore, bowled throughout the two innings, and had the fine average of thirteen wickets for 94 runs. During the Eton innings the Harrovian captain gave five of his side a turn with the ball. Williams secured the most wickets—four for 47—but Fisher, the first change, had the best average— two for 13. In fielding Harrow were much the smarter, while the Eton wicket-keeper, Baird, did not compare favourably with Bulloch, who officiated in the same position on the other side. Over 12,000 spectators were present, and the match was also patronised by royalty, the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, and the Duke of York driving on to the ground about five o'clock and remaining for an hour. Score and analysis.

HARROW.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R F Vibart, b Cunliff	13	b C C Pilkington	4
A S Crawley, c Lubbock, b Cunliffe	11	c Baird, b Cunliffe	3
J H Stogdon, c C Pilkington, b Cunliffe	32	c Mitchell, b C Pilkington	19
J L Fisher, b Cunliffe	0	not out	3
G P Gore, c Chinnery, b Cunliffe	18	b Cunliffe	4
C D Williams, b Cunliffe	0	c Lubbock, b Cunliffe	8
A Page, c Chinnery, b Mitchell	10	c Chinnery, b C Pilkington	9
A H W Bentinck, run out	2	b Cunliffe	4
J H Bulloch, l-b-w, b Cunliffe	4	b C C Pilkington	0
F Symes Thompson, not out	5	c Mitchell, b Cunliffe	1
J Bradshaw, b C C Pilkington	16	st Baird, b Cunliffe	4
Extras	18	Extras	21
Total	129	Total	80

ETON.

L D Gosling, c Bulloch, b Bradshaw	0
B Chinnery, b Williams	7
G E Bromley-Martin, c Stogdon, b Bradshaw	0
C C Pilkington, c Bulloch, b Fisher	33
A B Lubbock, c Bentinck, b Fisher	15
A M Hollins, run out	7
F H E Cunliffe, st Bulloch, b Williams	32
H W Kettlewell, c Page, b Williams	0
T D Pilkington, b Bradshaw	0
R W Mitchell, c Bradshaw, b Williams	17
A W F Baird, not out	5
Extras	11
Total	127

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THE ALEXANDER DIVORCE CASE.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

LORD KYLLACHY, in the Scotch Court of Session on Thursday (19th ult.) granted decree in the action in which Claud Alexander, younger of Ballochmyle, sought divorce from his wife, the Hon. Diana Montgomerele or Alexander, commonly called Lady Diana Alexander, on the ground of infidelity.

Lord Kyllachy said—There is in this case no dispute as to the fact of adultery. The adultery, although at first denied, is now admitted, and is, in any view, clearly proved. The defences are (1) *lenocinium*; (2) condonation. These defences were stated generally from the first. But at the adjustment of record in May last there was tabled in their support a statement of an extraordinary character—a statement not rendered less extraordinary by the amount and kind of detail and circumstance which were added to it by the defender the other day. I shall first consider the case as originally presented, apart in the meantime from what I may call this new matter; that is to say, apart from the defender's story of the alleged agreement as to their future relations said to have been made between her and her husband at The Limes. In this view, the case of *lenocinium* rests and depends upon two averments—(1) that the pursuer, when he asked Harold Allison to his house in January, had reason to doubt the fidelity of his wife, and in particular had good reason to doubt the propriety of the relations between her and Allison: (2) that in that state of mind and knowledge he went out of his way to assign to Allison a bed-room immediately adjacent to that of his wife—a bed-room in which he himself usually slept, and which communicated with his wife's bed-room by a door which was left unlocked. That is the case of *lenocinium*. In the same view, the case of condonation rests and depends upon an inference sought to be deduced from the fact that after discovering the defender's misconduct on Sunday, 29th January, the pursuer allowed her to remain under his roof till the following Friday, she sitting at table with him for part of the time, and he for part of the time occupying his former bed-room. I have not been insensible that in some of these matters the pursuer's action is open to comment, and I have been quite disposed to be critical in considering his explanations. But upon a consideration of the proof, I have come to the conclusion, and, in the end, without much difficulty, that upon each and all of the points referred to, the defender's case fails, and the pursuer's explanations are satisfactory. It is certainly not proved—there is, on the contrary, an entire absence of proof—that the pursuer ever, during the visit to The Limes or previously, had the slighest occasion to doubt his wife's fidelity. If, as is quite possible, Allison did during that visit succeed in alienating her affections or corrupting her mind, there was, so far as the evidence shows, an entire absence of anything in his or her conduct fitted to excite suspicion or even remark. The pursuer swears that to the last he was deeply attached to the defender, and never doubted or had occasion to doubt her. In making that statement, he, in my opinion, says no more than the proof supports. As to the bedroom assigned to Allison when he came to Logan, the facts, as disclosed by the proof, do not appear to me to support the suggestion of improper motive. The bed-room in question, although called the pursuer's dressing-room, was really a well-furnished bed-room, very slightly smaller than that with which it communicated. It had been occupied as a separate bed-room on the night immediately preceding Allison's arrival by Mr Campbell, W. S., and had at least once previously been so occupied by a gentleman guest while the defender's room was occupied by a lady. The house was not a large one. It had only one spare room, which had not unnaturally been assigned to the lady visitor. The only remaining rooms besides defender's were the room in question and a small room adjacent, which was not only smaller but imperfectly furnished. It is not, I think, in these circumstances unnatural that the pursuer, desiring to be hospitable, and suspecting nothing, should take the smaller room to himself, and give his guest the larger and better room. He says, and I see no reason to doubt him that on the night of Mr. Campbell's visit he had seen that the door was duly locked on the wife's side. Upon the evidence I am satisfied that it was then locked and that it continued so until the defender herself unlocked it. As to the pursuer having allowed his wife to remain some days under his roof, and as to his having returned to sleep in his own bed-room I can only say that the whole circumstances appear to me quite conclusive against any inference pointing to condonation. The unhappy defender was certainly treated with kindness and consideration. She was allowed to remain at Logan until her relations were communicated with; but they were at once communicated with, and immediately on the discovery of what had passed, the pursuer sent for his law agent and instructed proceedings. He also at once sent to his mother, and had his child removed to Bailochmyle. He from the first let the defender know that divorce must follow, and also that she must leave Logan so soon as her relations made arrangements for her reception. She was also at once placed in the hands of Mr. Blair, the solicitor of her family. Altogether the evidence makes it plain that although during part of the time before she left the pursuer and she took their meals together, they did so on a changed and formal footing; and with respect to the pursuer returning to his own bed-room, all I can say is that there is, to my mind, nothing improbable in the explanation which he gives of that matter. Apart, therefore, from the new and startling aspect given to the whole case by the defender's story tabled for the first time on adjustment of record, I repeat what I have already said—that there is, in my judgment, no proof to support these pleas of *lenocinium* and condonation. It remains to consider what weight I am to attach to the defender's story, and what light, if any, it throws upon the case. I am obliged to say that I have been unable to come to any other conclusion than that the defender's story is from first to last either a pure fabrication, or as I would rather believe, the dream of a disordered brain. It is a story which is to my mind incredible. It assumes on the part not only of the pursuer but of the defender a course of conduct which is opposed to every canon of probability and every result of human experience. It is absolutely unsupported by evidence, and where it admits of being tested it is contradicted. I am unwilling, for obvious reasons, to go into particulars, nor do I propose to dwell upon minor points and minor difficulties. But waiving all minor points, what I find impossible to believe is this. It may be that there are no limits to human depravity, and it therefore may be that, contrary to all appearances the pursuer here is the most wicked and debased of mankind. It is possible that, being so, he proposed to her, as she says he did that she, still living with him as his wife, should turn herself into a prostitute for the benefit of his guests and friends. It is also possible that making this strange proposal, he made it really as a trap—intending all the time to catch his unhappy dupe on the first opportunity. All this, I say, may be possible. I am far from saying I believe it, but such things may, perhaps, be possible. But what, according to my experience of life, is not possible, is that the defender (a woman and a lady) should have accepted the infamous proposal, should have done so without remonstrance, should have proceeded to carry it out as a thing of course, and, finally, when it appeared as it did that the whole thing was a diabolical scheme to accomplish her ruin, should have submitted without a murmur to be expelled from her home and deprived of her child. That is not, according to my experience of human nature, possible, and yet that is what, according to her own statement, the pursuer did. No doubt the defender asserts that her whole action in the matter was the result simply of fear of bodily violence on the part of her husband. She certainly says so, and repeats again and again that she dared not speak for fear of her life. As to all this, I can only say that it seems to me only to add a further element of improbability to the defender's case. Having seen the parties and heard them examined I am not able to believe that the defender lived in bodily fear of her husband. She did not strike me as a person wanting in spirit or likely to be cowed into abject submission. Such a theory of her position is opposed to the whole weight of the evidence, and to the whole history, as we have it, of her married life. Moreover, it seems vain to suggest that fear of her husband should have restrained her communications with Mr. Blair, the trusted agent of her family; with Mrs. Rees, who had been her nurse from childhood; with her friend Miss Holden, whom she describes as almost a sister; or even with Lady Alexander whose blindness and gentleness she acknowledges, and whom she says she always looked upon as a second mother. No doubt she states that she told the whole story to her sister and brother-in-law shortly after she went to live with them in England. But there is no evidence except her own as to when she did so, and the fact remains that the story is first disclosed in these proceedings in the month of May, more than three months after she had left her husband's house. I therefore reject altogether the defender's evidence. I do not profess to explain it or to explain its motive. She says something about revenge, and that may have had something to do with it. I do not know. We are left wholly, perhaps necessarily, in the dark as to the genesis of the defence, and as to what passed between her and her relatives. For myself I can only conjecture, or perhaps I should say hope, that the stress and strain of her terrible position may have temporarily unhinged her mind and given rise and scope to morbid fancies which have for the time taken the shape of facts. I have only, in conclusion, to add two observations. In the first place, I think it right to say that in so far as the evidence goes I find nothing seriously to censure in the conduct of the pursuer either before or in connection with these occurrences. In the next place I wish also to say, and to say emphatically, that I regret greatly that the name of a young lady who seems, so far as I can judge, to have behaved throughout with perfect propriety should have been introduced as it has been into this case. Miss Holder has been placed, from no fault of her own, in a most unpleasant position, and she is in my opinion, entitled to this expression of the sympathy of the Court. The result is that I repel the defences, and grant decree of divorce.

Mr. Comrie Thomson, for the pursuer, asked if his Lordship would deal with the question of the custody of the child.

Mr. Jameson, for the defender, said that at present the pursuer had the custody of the child, and meantime it might be premature for his Lordship to make any order regarding the child.

Lord Kyllachy—I cannot say that the lady in her present condition is a fit person to have the custody of her child. I therefore cannot refuse to make this finding.

Mr. Jameson moved for expenses to the wife.

Mr. Comrie Thomson pointed out that the defender had separate estate.

Lord Kyllachy—Surely this is not a case in which money is to be mentioned.

Mr. Comrie Thomson said he would consult his client, and the question of expenses was continued.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

THE colonial delegates to the Intercolonial Conference have been making a number of excursions, including one to Montreal. On Saturday evening (14th ult.) the Board of Trade, the most representative body of the commercial metropolis of Canada, entertained the delegates at a magnificent banquet. Mr. Chapleau, the Lieutenant-Governor, welcomed the delegates to the province of Quebec in a speech in which he dwelt on the loyalty of the French Canadians to the Empire. In other speeches also the feeling of loyalty was expressed. Great applause greeted references to free trade as well as preferential trade.

On Tuesday and Wednesday (17 and 18th ultimo) the delegates were splendidly entertained at Quebec, the French Canadians fraternizing with their Australasian and African fellow-subjects with great vivacity and interest. At a banquet Lieutenant- Governor Chapleau said that the descendants of the heroes whose blood had reddened the Plains of Abraham now met to promote peace and British fraternity. Imagination could not picture the development that might come from the union of the mother country and the colonies. He found that Empire meant toleration for all and equal liberty and thence arose its strength. In the fulness of his heart he could as a French Canadian say, "God save the Queen." Mr. Taillon, the Premier, affirmed that a sympathetic interest in France was perfectly consistent with a devoted political allegiance to the Empire.

At a banquet in Toronto, Sir H. Wrixon said that the visit had thrown a new light on the remarkable success of Canadian federation. He believed the example would now more powerfully influence Australia. Sir H. de Villiers expressed the same opinion. The Cape claimed that Europe and America must now recognize that the colonial consultation meant united strength, not weakness or separation. Sir O. Mowat, Premier of Ontario, affirmed that if any annexation feeling had ever existed in Canada it was now killed. An influential deputation of the Canadian Imperial Federation League was introduced by the Governor-General and presented an address. The deputation welcomed the presence of the delegates as a proof of the great strides towards the ideal of the united Empire, for which Canada had made such a decisive stand, and thereby had acquired among the colonies a pecular interest in the question. The League was resolved that Canada should maintain her historic attitude, and believed that the Conference was the forerunner of a permanent body which should be able to speak with one voice for the united Empire. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell replied on behalf of Canada, and Sir H. Wrixon for Australia, both expressing sympathy with the general aims of the League and agreeing with the opinion that the Conference tended to the same end.

The Minister of Finance says that the treaty with France does not involve preferential treatment for the wines of that country in the Canadian markets. It is Canada's intention to accord to Australia and Cape Colony the same treatment in the corresponding classes of wines as has been given to France. The consequent reduction will be from 55 to 25 per cent.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

WE (*Standard*) have reason to believe that the negotiations between the English and Russian Governments on the subject of the Pamirs are sufficiently far advanced to admit, if deemed desirable, of the early appointment of a Delimitation Commission. The settlement of boundaries in the western half of the Pamirs—that is to say, beween Russian territory and the Khanates of Roshan and Shegnan—is not expected to cause much difficulty. But the advanced position taken up by Russia at Somatash, and her claims over Silkul, on the Great Pamir, coupled with the collapse for the time being of China's pretensions over the Alichur Pamir, render it highly improbable that any Commission will be appointed this year, or indeed, until it is seen how Russia and China intend to settle their rival pretensions in the region between Yishik Kul and Tashkargan.

Reuter's Agency is informed that no new phase has been entered upon with regard to the Pamirs, and that the statements recently published regarding the early appointment of a Delimitation Commission are premature, and in some respects erroneous. Negotiations are proceeding between the Governments interested, but with regard to the progress of these negotiations there is nothing fresh to report.

M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, will, according to *Reuter*, despatch an expedition next month to Central Asia to study the navigation of the Amu-Daria and report upon the best means of extending the trade in Russian manufactures.

According to the Russian papers, Count Jules de Bylandt, whose name is well known in this country, and Mr. Michael Schumaker, an American, lately passed through Samarkand, on their way to the Pamirs. They hoped to reach British India *via* Yassin and Gilgit. At Samarkand they secured the services of "Rachmet," the guide who figures in M. Bonvalot's book of travel.

According to the *Turkestan Gazette* a very promising salt-mine has been discovered about fifteen versts to the east of Lake Rangkul on the Pamirs.

The St. Petersburg *Grajdanine* states that a special expedition will be sent next month to the Oxus, to report on the subject of steam navigation on the river. M. Gubarevitch will be in command.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg (July 17):—

The official *Turkestan Gazette* states that the British are constructing two posts to the North of the Kilik and Mintaka Passes, between the Hunza and the Little and Tagh-Dumbash Pamirs respectively, the men employed on these works being Kirkhiz and Cashmere tribesmen, Dhibetans, and Hindoos. The *Gazette* points out that these passes are of strategical importance, as connecting the Pamirs with Kanjut and Kashgar.

The Russian Government has decided in principle upon the construction of a railway line from Samarcand to Margilan, the capital of Ferghana, with a branch to Tashkend. The only question now to be settled is whether the line shall be under the control of the Ministry of War or the Ministry of Ways and Communications. When constructed, the new line will provide direct railway communication to the very threshold the Pamir region.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs will shortly commission M. Schishmareff to proceed to Western Mongolia

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MINERAL pigments are now made by electricity much in the same way as metals are deposited in electro-plating. A bath is prepared, and the current sent through it decomposes the chemical and produces the colour. Scheele's green, vermilion, mitis green, catmium yellow, and Japanese red, are the principal ones now made, and the processes, which are too long and technical to give here, are fully described in the "Revue de Chimie Industrielle."

The effect of a lightning flash on a central station for electric lighting is a matter of genuine interest, and something has been learned from a case of the kind which happened in Paris not long ago. The flash appeared to come from the roof of the station, and struck a Marcel-Deprez motor of 100 horse power working two Edison dynamos. Passing through the shaft of the motor, the discharge seriously damaged one of the dynamos and flashed on the switch board with a loud report, then found its way to the earth. An overhead line conveying a high tension current to the surrounding factories and houses appeared to be unaffected, the fuses and lightning arresters remaining intact. The moral is to protect the stations as well as the lines from lightning.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, F. R. S., President of the Chemical Society, in his inaugural lecture, adverted to the examinatton system and its tendency to manufacture prigs, who know something about facts, but not how to appreciate them or do anything wtth them, and still less how to find out new facts for themselves. In a word, they do not think and reason, but are simply crammed. He urges that all scientific subjects should be taught scientifically at school in order to inculcate scientific habits of mind. Pupils should be set to solve problems, and learn the art of discovery, but to bring this about the science schools will have to be rationalised. He recommends students of chemistry to begin with mathematics; and suggests the importance of creating an atmosphere of research in our colleges. He calls upon manufacturers who owe so much to chemistry to help it forward, and he expects the proposed Teaching University in London to improve the position of chemists.

M. Stanislaus Meunier, the well-known Frenh geologist, recently delivered a lecture at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, which has a bearing on the recent earthquakes of Greece, Venezuela, and Constantinople. Humboldt has given us a vivid description of an earthquake, but M. Meunier, who had personal experience of one at Nice on February 23, 1887, tells us that all he had read on the subject left him somewhat unprepared for the reality, and he thinks that nothing short of an apprenticeship to earthquakes will enable a person to encounter one without emotion. The sound heard in the bowels of the earth during the shocks resemble those produced by a sudden generation of steam. The motions of the ground are the result of horizontal or vertical impulses, or both combined. The shock is in fact propagated in the form of waves round the centre of disturbance, and most damage is done where the ventral segments occur, least where the nodes occur. The same thing is observed in the neighbourhood of vibrating machinery. M. Meunier ascribes the shock to a sudden generation of steam under ground, caused by water or water-bearing rock coming into contact with molten rock. Volcanic eruptions have a similar origin, and the steam in escaping carries the molten lava with it.

The telegraphic celebration at the Imperial Institute the other night may be regarded as the silver wedding of the East and West, and Sir John Pender is to be congratulated on his far-reaching enterprise. The very first Indian cable was laid in 1863 for the Govern ment by the well-known Sir Charles T. Bright, M.P., Past-President of the Institution of electrical Engineers, who also laid the first Atlantic cable in 1858, for which he received the honour of Knighthood at the early age of 26, and who may therefore be said to have married the East to the West. Sir Charles is no longer with us, unhappily, but his brother, Mr. Edward Bright, C.E., who assisted him in some of his works, with Mr. Latimer Clark, C.E., and Lord Kelvin, P.R.S., two of his colleagues, represented him. So also his second son, Mr. Charles Bright, M.I.E.E., who is following in his father's footsteps as a cable engineer, and has already taken part in about a dozen expeditions in various parts of the world. An authority on his subject, he has recently been selected by the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for election as a Fellow, and, among other works, we may add that he is about to publish an English adaptation, up to date, of Wunschendorf's standard book on submarine telegraphy.

M. Aime Girard has t ried potatoes as food on nine large oxen and thirty-th ree sheep, divided into six groups. One group of oxen were fed on beetroo t and hay, another on half the weight of potatoes tha t the first group had of beetroot, and the same quantity of hay. The third group were fed on potatoes alone. At the end of two months the first group had only gained about 380 lbs. in weight, the second about 480 lbs., while the third on potatoes only had gained about 560 lbs. The first group of sheep, like the oxen, had beetroot and hay, the second potatoes and hay, the third potatoes alone, and while the first two groups gained about 80 lbs., the others gained about 150 lbs. M. Cornevin has also shown that raw pototoes increase the supply of milk, whereas cooked potatoes diminish it while augmenting the weight.

An American hotel proprietor, Mr. Charles Coen, proposes to make an artificial island in the Atlantic ten miles off the coast of Long Island, in order to build a summer hotel on it, thus securing sanitary conditions, and avoiding mosquitoes. The spot is marked with a buoy carrying a white flag with a red star. The water is 70 feet deep there, and the foundations are to be made by sinking sixty iron caissons, each 15 feet in diameter. The spot is beyond the jurisdiction of any nation, and the owner will have to pay neither rent nor taxes, and can make his own laws. The island is to be called Atlantis, and is estimated to cost a million dollars.

According to M. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, aluminium promises to become still cheaper in the market. Its value would be greatly enhanced if chemists could discover a simple way of removing its impurities, such as iron, and, above all, silicum and nitrate of aluminium, which weaken it.

The soda lakes of Wyoming are 14 miles south west of Laramie, and consist of three basins beside each other, having a total area of 65 acres. The bottoms are covered with a layer of sulphate of soda in greenish crystals, mixed with mud, which is about 30 feet thick, and over it lies a top dressing of pure white crystalised soda sulphate, from 3 to 12 inches thick. Clouds of the white dust and crystals raised by the winds can be seen for miles.

M. Dybowski, the French explorer, has given an account of a rare species of monkey which he found at Nyanga, in the French Congo. It proved to be the Cercopithecus Pogonias, also found in Fernando Po. She was very gentle, amiable, and playful, and accompanied his caravan to Sette Cama, where she escaped into the forest, and was seen disporting in the foliage of the high trees. She refused to return at his call, but was captured by one of his Senegalese and brought to Paris, where she is now thriving in the menagerie of the Museum of Natural History, the first of her tribe ever seen alive in Europe.

Of the hundred thousand plants catalogued by botanists, only one-tenth part have appreciable odours. Of fifty species of mignonette, that of our garden is the only scented one, and of a hundred varieties of the violet only twelve have the exquisite perfume that is so popular. In general the proportion of fragrant to odourless plants is about one per cent.

A speed indicator for cyclists, which shows on a dial the speed of the machine at any moment, and thus enables the cyclist to know how fast he is going, has been invented by a Frenchman. It is based on the principle of centrifugal force, and can be obtained at 191, Rue de Belleville, Paris.

A stereochromoscope for showing coloured photographs in relief has been brought out by M. Nachet, 17, Rue Ste. Severin, Paris. Three positive photographs of the object are taken with the red, blue, and yellow rays which emanate from them after the manner of Mr. Ives of Philadelphia. These are placed in certain positions in the apparatus and illuminated by light of the corresponding colour, red, blue, or yellow, and the luminous images thus obtained are blended into one. The effect of solidity is got by the ordinary stereoscopic device.

An anti-hydrophobic Pasteur institute has been established in Tunis, and is the only one in Africa, and, indeed, in any Mahomedan country as yet. Last year, some 37 persons were bitten by mad dogs in Tunisia. Hitherto the only chance of curing such persons was to send them to Paris.

The "Rocky Mountain News" relates that a cook, in order to protect his pies from the red ant (F rubra) drew a circle of molasses round them, and watched the result. The army of red ants appeared at the usual time, but were stopped by the treacle. The leader and his staff then held a consultation, and after they had examined the circle, the army was seen to march towards a hole in the wall, where the ants picked up bits of plaster, then carried them back to the narrowest point of the circle, and deposited them in the treacle, thus forming a bridge, over which the army passed toward the pies. The story is quoted by an American scientific journal of standing, but one cannot vouch for its truth, though it is not more wonderful than many other ant stories.

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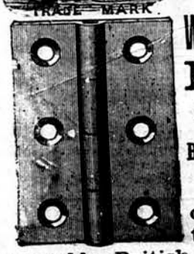
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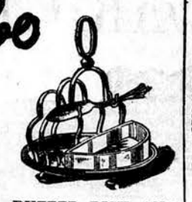
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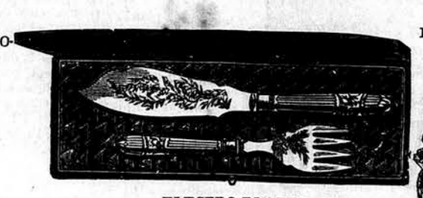
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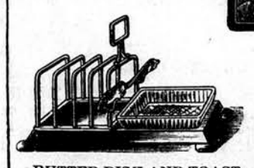
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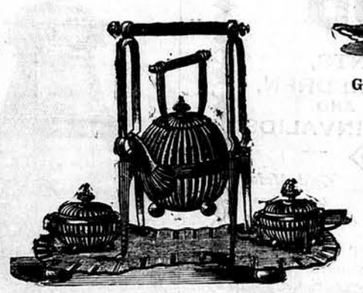
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